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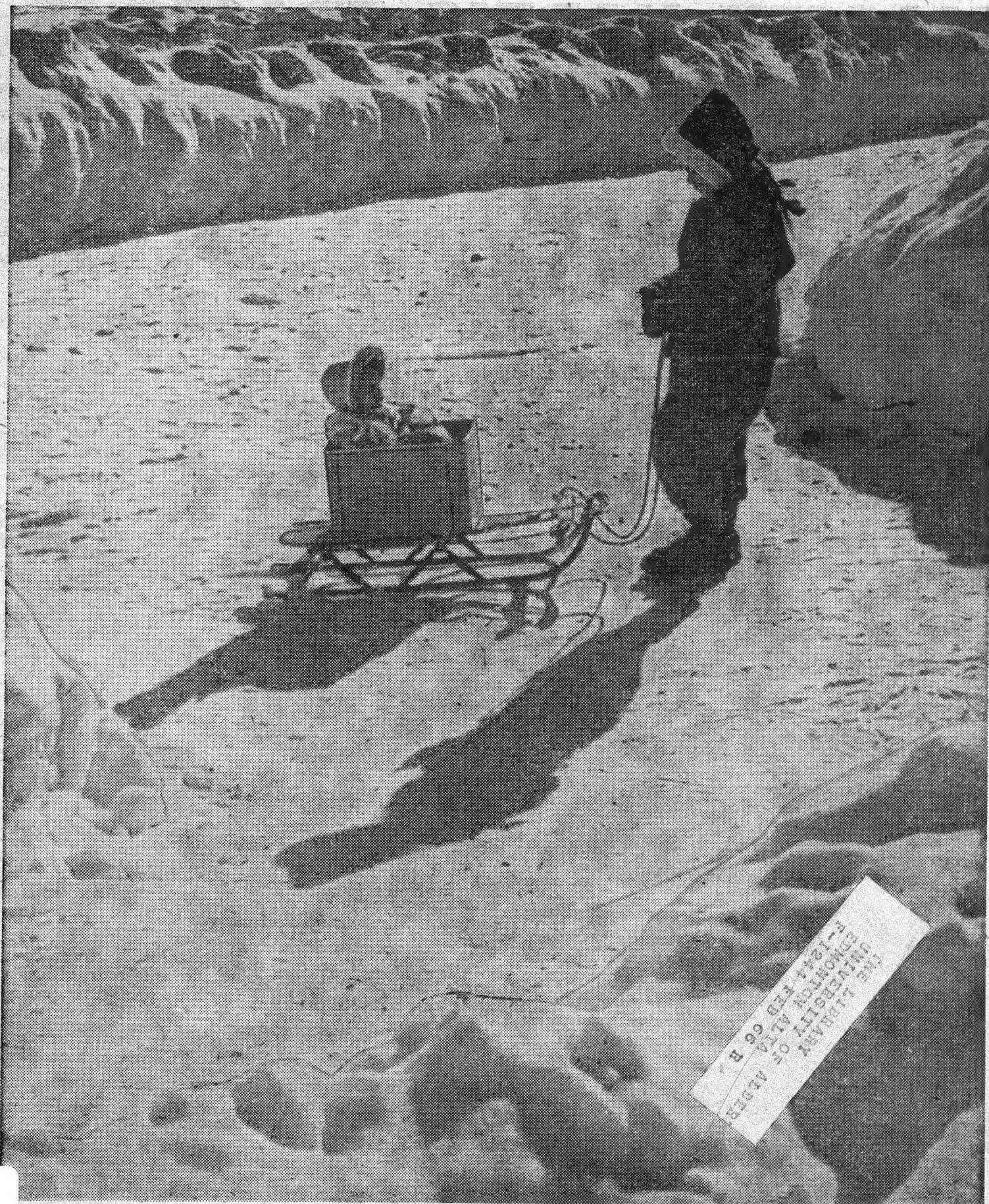
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Farm and Ranch REVIEW

February, 1952



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To get Easter Seals, send your name and address to the Hospital Aid Committee, Calgary, and they will go out by return mail.



The Farm and Ranch Review

Graphic Arts Bldg., Calgary, Alberta

Vol. XLVIII.

Founded in 1905 by Charles W. Peterson

No. 2

James H. Gray, Editor

P. Peterson, Advertising Manager

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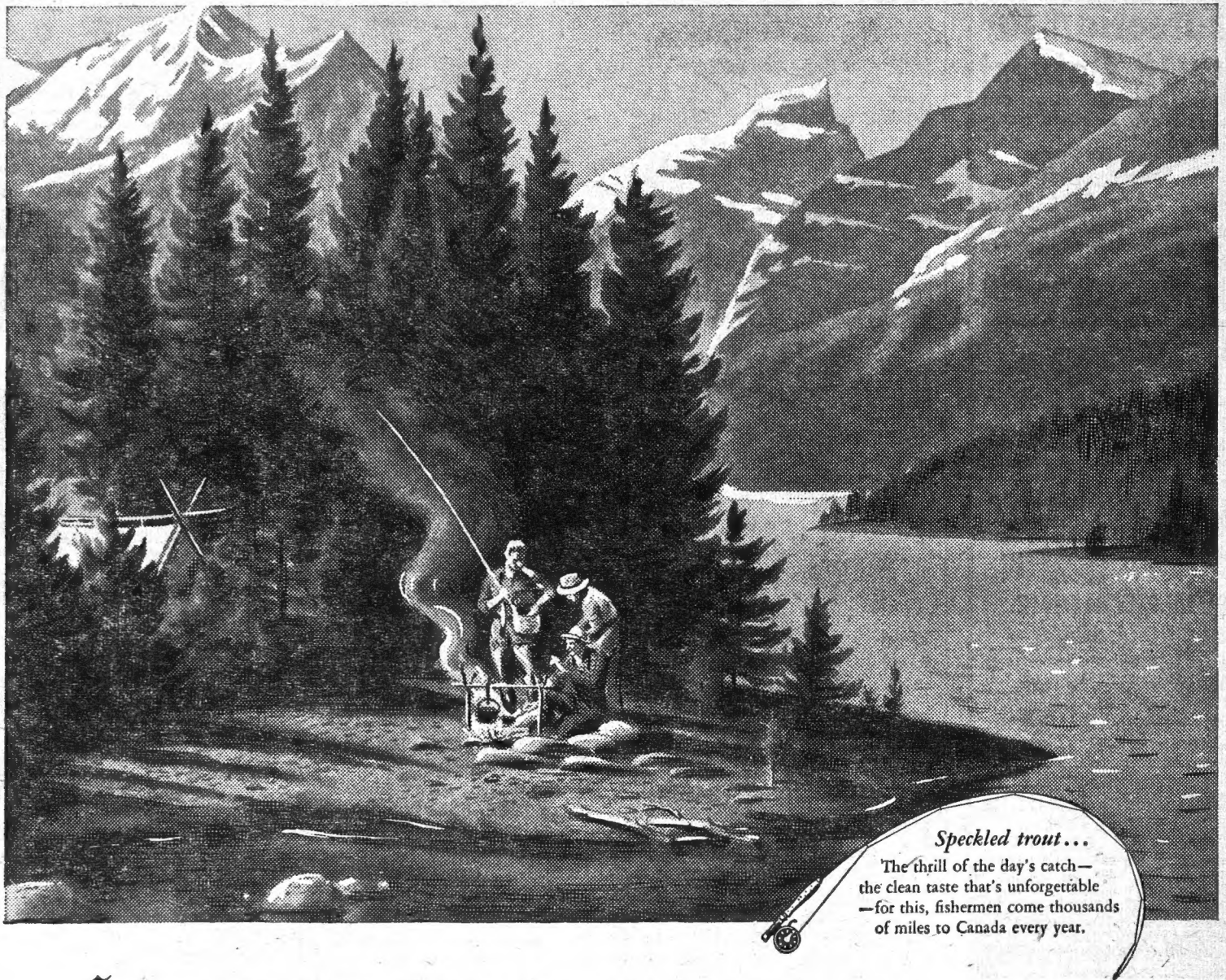
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The House of Seagram

The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

Let's have a new deal now for our municipalities

AS this issue of the Farm and Ranch goes out to its readers, our Prairie legislatures will be preparing to go into session. They will have before them, sometime during the session, the Dominion's proposals for the extension of the taxation agreements for another five years. That should serve to remind the solons of the great work of the Rowell-Sirois commission, without which we'd still be floundering in the financial mire. It should also remind them that a great piece of unfinished business was left with the provinces by that commission. It is five years since the first tax agreements were signed. The unfinished business is still unfinished.

We refer, of course, to the plight of the municipalities. It was the submissions of the municipalities to the Rowell-Sirois commission which really nailed down the cases of the Prairie provinces. Inadequate revenue sources and the increased responsibilities forced upon them by provincial governments, drove the municipalities close to bankruptcy. They could neither pay their debts or provide adequate service for their people.

These facts were clearly in the mind of the Rowell-Sirois commission when it recommended a system of grants-in-aid to the provinces, out of the Federal treasury, based upon fiscal need. Out of this recommendation grew the present system of huge grants to the provinces. The Rowell-Sirois commission assumed that, as the municipalities were the creation and the responsibility of the provinces, the provinces would take care of municipal needs out of enlarged incomes. In each province some effort was made to ease the burden of the municipalities. But it was done, in each case, on a handout basis that was without much rhyme and little reason save an urge to quiet the loudest protests.

Thus, in a period when the provinces have had an embarrassment of riches, the clamor from the municipalities for redress has grown steadily. Post-war inflation, and the mounting costs of services forced upon them by the provinces, have left the municipalities only slightly better off than they were before the war.

By and large, the spur-of-the-moment decisions which have been so characteristic of the provinces, have done as much harm to the municipalities as good. They have made it impossible for any municipality to do any long-range financial planning. In Alberta the system has been to hold out concessions with so many strings attached that only sheer desperation forced acceptance by the municipalities. In order to get Federal funds for hospital construction, the municipalities were compelled by the province to institute \$1-a-day hospitalization for tax-payers. In order to get other grants, they were forced to adopt a rigid ceiling on their tax rates. In essence, this brought future trouble with

every concession to solve an immediate problem.

In one respect at least, a concession to municipalities has dealt a staggering blow to sensible industrial growth of the province. That concession provided that they could tax improvements, plant and equipment at 100 per cent of their assessed valuations instead of the previous rate of 66 per cent. This enabled some municipalities to increase the burden on urban citizens. But it also sent prospective industrial builders scurrying for the larger cities to dodge the ruinous taxation that would have been imposed in the smaller towns.

In Manitoba, the near frantic municipalities have urged that they even be allowed to tax the mineral rights of farmers as they now tax land. Such is the desperation of the municipalities.

The problem is common to all the Prairie provinces and all the municipalities. When the municipalities thresh around for solutions, the only one they can see is more taxes on land. They naturally ignore the fact that it is their taxpayers who also pay the shot for not only the provinces but in part of the Dominion as well. The grants offered by the Dominion to the provinces is not free money from Heaven. It is tax money that came out of our pockets. So are the grants from the provinces to the municipalities. We provided the money in the first place. So merely increasing taxes is no real solution.

What the solution is we do not pretend to know. But surely the first step toward a solution is to establish the facts. While the provinces take millions a year in liquor profits, it is not fair to charge the municipalities with the expense of handling the liquor problem. The municipalities are going broke trying to provide services that result from the use of cars and trucks. While they get no revenue from motor vehicles, the provinces again take in millions. Education is controlled by the provinces but the expense must be borne by the municipalities. What is a fair share of both responsibilities and revenues in these fields?

Solutions to these fundamental constitutional problems could be obtained by the simple process of appointing a Rowell-Sirois type commission to do the kind of job on provincial-municipal relations that the original commission did on Dominion-provincial relations. True, there have been commissions before on this question. They have functioned mainly to justify a course of action the province wanted to take, or to suggest ways in which the provinces could weasel out of responsibilities. If one province would appoint such a commission, headed by outstanding Canadians whose integrity and impartiality would guarantee a new approach to the problems, we have a feeling the other provinces would soon follow in step. The prestige which such a commission would carry in its report would be a potent factor in its ultimate adoption.

The time to straighten out this tangle is now, when the provinces have buoyant revenues. Unless it is done now the municipalities will be driven to ever more desperate measures in their efforts to satisfy the needs of their people.

★

Not alone in stupidity

NEWs was obviously rather scarce after New Years, so a minor Illinois congressman got his name into the papers by suggesting that the United States buy Canada from Britain in return for letting the British have needed materials. The proposal naturally evoked considerable writing by Canadian editors who treated the proposal as a big joke. They pointed out to Congressman Sweeney that Canada no longer "belonged" to Britain, that it was a free and independent nation in its own right, had been for some years.

What nobody thought to point out to Mr. Sweeney was that if he was really serious about "buying Canada", he could gather in a great gob of it without stirring outside his own country. The Americans may not own Canada in the political sense, but industrially they own far too much of it for our own good.

For all practical purposes, they own most of our oil resources, both discovered and undiscovered. They own all but a tiny fraction of our once fabulous nickel deposits. They own our asbestos deposits, much of our iron ore, a great deal of our pulp and paper capacity, great gobs of our copper resources, they own our aluminum industry, our automobile industry, our electrical industry, our chemical industry in large part and they are buying up our privately-owned railway. In all, American investment in Canada has long passed the \$5 billion mark and is growing like a snowball rolling down hill.

While Canadians have been making speeches to each other about our glorious future, and then rushing out and burying their money in mattresses or in bonds, Americans have seen the immediate opportunity. They have invested their money in the development of our resources and their profits and capital gains have been magnificent. They have grasped opportunities which Canadians, blindly driven by a passion for "security" in investment have been unable to see. In a real sense, they have been sucked into the investment vacuum created by our own stupidity.

We have no fault to find here with the Americans for doing what comes naturally. At the same time we find the smugness of Canadians in face of the sell-out of our resources to foreign capital downright appalling. So beguiled have they been by the inflow of American dollars that they have lost their ability to do simple arithmetic. They cannot see that if we import one American dollar and let it grow to \$10 or \$15, we must go broke eventually trying to pay it back. Yes, Congressman Sweeney's proposal to "buy Canada" was pretty stupid, but no whit moreso than of the comment made upon it.

Mr. Sweeney's ignorance of Canada is understandable and excusable. Where he was plain ordinary stupid was in offering to buy something he can have for nothing by simply waiting for the provinces, now frantically engaged in giving our resources away, to complete the job.

Farm and Ranch Editorials

The experimental farms should belong to the farmers

ONE of the most disconcerting aspects of constitutional problems that arise in this country is: You never can be sure when the B.N.A. Act is a real bar to progress and when it is only a convenient excuse for doing nothing. Maybe some of both ingredients are present in the confusion that has engulfed agriculture at the departmental level. In any event, the constitution is laying a retarding hand on the service that the farmers should be getting for their tax dollars.

Let's start with a look at the Dominion Experimental Farm system. It is one of the Dominion's most striking success stories. It was established with one purpose in mind, and only one, to develop crops which farmers could grow. Its only excuse for existence was the farmer on the land, or perhaps more accurately, the settlers who would soon come streaming into new territories and take up land. The instructions to the superintendents were simple: Go out and find something that will grow, ripen and be harvestable before the first killing frost.

The accomplishments of these farms on this score have been admirable. From the fur farm of the maritimes to the fruit farm in Manitoba, from the tree farm at Indian Head to the range station at Manyberries, and from all the stations in between and beyond, have come results that are capable of transforming our whole farm way of life. One by

one, the major problems that faced pioneer agriculture have been solved. The answers to most of the current problems of land use, land productivity, wind and soil erosion, etc., are on tap in the files of the Experimental Farms.

Over large areas of the west farmers wrestle with these very problems, or fail to wrestle with them because they do not recognize their existence. But they do it on their own, unaware of the help they could get from the stations. Why? Because in part of the Canadian constitution.

Agriculture itself falls partly under the Federal Government and partly under the control of the provinces. Education is wholly under the provinces. Thus if the Dominion were to call off all its experimenters for a while and send them out on the road to do a selling job to the farmers on the land, it would be running afoul the constitution. It would be engaging in education.

But the Experimental Farms would fail to fulfil their primary function unless the result of their work was put into the hands of the farmers. So a compromise was reached. In theory the information in the hands of the farms should be handed over to the provincial Ag-reps, to be handed on to the farmers. But when each agricultural representative has to serve between 2,000 and 3,000 farmers the chain between the farms and the farmers breaks down. If the Ag-rep can keep up with the more urgent calls that come into him, he does about all that is possible.

One solution to the problem might be for the provincial governments to double or treble the number of field men. This, however, would be a cumbersome and back-handed way of doing the job. Surely the best way would be to take the hobbles off the farms and let them concentrate on doing what they were set up to do — serve the farmers on the land. New avenues for the circulation of information have been devised since the Experimental Farms were established. We have the movies and radio in addition to magazines like the Farm and Ranch. Unimpeded by petty jealousies, the farms could be transformed from experimental stations into demonstration farms, which they should have been from the beginning.

The log-jam at the outlet has backed up the information into the service files. At the same time there has been a proliferation of the activities of the Dominion department. New laboratories have been established here, there and everywhere. These labs are equipped with the finest and most expensive gadgets that money can buy. They are equipped as well by bulging staffs of research scientists who are engaged in obscure but perhaps important experiments in what is called fundamental research.

The report of the director of the Science Service for 1950 runs to 120 pages. It tabulates no less than 240 scientific publications during the year by its researchers. No doubt these are useful studies. But they create doubt in our mind. How much of this effort is duplication of similar experiments

being undertaken in the United States in the thousands of college, governmental and industrial laboratories? Would the Canadian taxpayers and farmers not be better served if this whole branch of the service was lobbed off on the National Research Council, or the universities? We don't know. But we do know that this seemingly new pre-occupation with "fundamental research" changes the direction of the experimental farm idea.

What is needed, in short, is not more paper in Science Service or Experimental Farm files but a vigorous effort to catch the farmer up with the information already there. What is needed, too, is a re-emphasis of the primary function of the Experimental Farms — to serve the farmers on the land.

Recognizing these facts, some of the stations are already engaged in efforts to widen their acquaintanceship with the farmers. They are trying to do a better selling job, trying to increase the interest of the farmers in the stations. This is surely a development worthy of encouragement. It would be unfortunate, indeed, if petty jealousy over constitutional and departmental prerogatives should be allowed to intrude and stifle the project. That has happened before. If it happens again both the farmers and the Experimental Farm Service will suffer a grievous injury.

★

We are in good company!

WE'VE been sounding off a good deal in the Farm and Ranch about the impact of taxes on the standard of living in this country. To show that we are not alone in our position, here is an extract from the annual statement of the president of the Royal Bank of Canada, Mr. James Muir:

HEAVIER TAXES FAIL TO CURB PRIVATE OR CORPORATE SPENDING

Increased excises and federal sales taxes take much more out of consumer's pocket than they yield to the Government in revenue — Mr. Muir.

The Government increased taxes in 1951, to finance rearmament and presumably also to cut-back spending by the public, but the actual effect on spending must have fallen far short of calculations.

Corporations were even harder hit in the 1951 budget. But again the real question is not, "Is this fair?" but "Did the new corporate taxes penalize spending and reward saving?" To this question, the answer is simply, "No." Human nature being what it is, heavy corporate taxes tend to increase spending by corporations because the Government is paying a correspondingly large part of the shot.

The increase in federal excise and sales taxes is unpleasant, but these taxes do hit the spender where it hurts. Unfortunately he does not know what is hitting him. Why? Because the taxes are levied at the manufacturing level, passed on plus mark-up at various points from there on, and finally concealed in the retail price. The system is, therefore, inefficient: for it takes out of the consumer's pocket much more than it yields to the Government in revenue. But, worse still, the purchaser sees the whole increase in price not as a tax, but as a rise in the cost of living and a reason for demanding higher wages for his work or a higher price for his product.

A further aggravation is that provincial and municipal sales taxes, levied on the retail price, obviously become in part a tax on taxes. This is bad in principle, and, as we have seen, it lacks even the virtue of expediency: in the fight on inflation the federal tax is ineffective because concealed. It is unfortunate that in 1951 this slap at spending had to be administered with an anaesthetic.

Price cuts is a-comin', Oh yeah? Oh yeah?

AS the Canadian dollar has climbed back to par with the American dollar, it has smacked the producers of Western Canada where it hurts — in the pocket-book. As the President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Mr. Jack Wesson, pointed out, it means a reduction of 18 cents a bushel in the price of Canadian wheat. The impact on livestock prices will also be hard for the volume of beef that moved into the United States helped to keep Canadian prices up.

Happily, for the farmers, there is a bright side to the picture. In our branch-plant manufacturing industry, most of the component parts that go into our "Canadian-made" goods are imported from the United States. When the American dollar was at a 10 per cent premium, these imports cost the branch plants \$1.10 in Canadian funds. Thus the exchange position was an important factor in setting price.

Now that the Canadian dollar has reached par, it means that the manufacturing industry as a whole has obtained a 10 per cent cut in the cost of raw and semi-processed materials. That being the case, we can all expect an immediate reduction in the prices of the things we buy. That these reductions were not announced immediately is undoubtedly an over-sight on the part of the manufacturers. As they automatically passed the price increases along to us when the Canadian dollar was at a discount we know they will be most eager to reduce prices now that the situation is reversed.

Well, we can dream, can't we?

Report on the East

It's the end of the road for "easy-money" successes

By JAMES H. GRAY

WANDERING around Ontario before Christmas, the impression grew quickly that the spree is over; that the successful dunderheads of post-war Canada are going to take it on the chin.

We have been through a period in this country in which you had to be very stupid, or very clever, not to be able to make money in business. It was a period in which the poorest managers often showed the biggest profits at the end of the year. The cause of this economic contradiction can be found in the word "inventory".

In any normal time, the key to successful business is very often found in buying. A good buyer, with a keen sixth sense for values, public demand and market trends could write his own salary ticket. But since the war he has been a forgotten man. The fellow who made the money was the man who bought everything offered, regardless of price. Then, instead of being a smart merchandiser, he let the stuff pile up on his shelves, or in his stock room. Eventually as wages and prices played leap-frog, his over-priced goods moved into the hands of the public. He should have been driven out of business by his incompetence. He earned, instead, a terrific profit.

But the signs are everywhere apparent that this is not going to go much longer. There was a real depression in textiles and clothing. In Windsor, half a dozen men's stores were frantically trying to sell overcoats with pre-war type sales. They were getting nowhere, despite real price cutting. One reason of course was that everybody who could afford a new overcoat got one a year ago during the Korean generated wool scare.

This underlines one fact of life in Canada I'll come back to shortly — the limits on our capacity to consume.

In Toronto and Montreal, things were reported to be very slack in the needle trades. One reason advanced at the time was that the Americans were flooding the Canadian market with distress merchandise. Since then demands have been made to supply dumping duties on American textile products.

The electrical business was in trouble. A couple of years ago, everybody was interested in new radios. There is no worse drug on the market in Ontario today. One reason, of course, is television. Thousands of television sets have been bought to tune in American stations. This has helped the dealers to ride out the storm. But those stocked with radios cannot avoid heavy losses.

Like the used car dealers, who were crying piteously, the elec-

trical dealers were complaining about the Government's credit restriction. That, in their mind, was all that was the matter. In any event, failures were rising statistically. Stores were becoming vacant. Unless some sort of boom can be generated quickly, the process will continue.

Behind all this is the fact that in many lines our capacity to produce has outstripped our capacity to consume. The auto industry caught up with five years demand in three years. During the war, our stock of clothes got down. We wore our suits longer, made our overcoats do another winter. Since then we have replenished our stock. And once you have a winter coat you won't be interested in buying another regardless of how sharply prices are cut.

There is in the east a great penchant for talking about our national income. It is rising steadily and is now above \$20 billions. With that kind of an income, how can anybody talk about a depression? Well, a manufacturer who thinks he can sell twice as many cars or refrigerators because the national income has doubled only fools himself. His cars have doubled in price, along with the wages of his employees and his customers. But as everything else has doubled, too, there is no more real money available for his products than there was before.

True, employment is higher than ever before. True we have increased our population by a third. True more people means a greater market. But the point is that terrific strides were likewise made in increasing our productive capacity. In a very large part, this has been done without any benefit being passed along to consumers in lower prices. As inflation proceeds, it creates an illusion of prosperity. Everybody has more money, but as prices keep rising, we will not be consuming more goods.

We have, through inflation, built a high cost economy in Canada. To add to the woes of business in the East, competition from lower cost economies is now becoming an unsettling factor. The Japanese are coming back into the world trade picture. So are the Germans.

The growing clamor for imposition of dump duties, the large pockets of unemployment in rubber, textiles, electrical goods, the wholesale smuggling of cigarettes — these are signs of the times. They are signs that indicate that fellows who coasted to success on inventories are going to find business tougher and tougher as time goes by.

(This is the second of two articles.)



In a changing and uncertain world . . . nearly five million Canadians face the future with greater confidence because Life Insurance serves them these four ways!

1. Each year, life insurance provides many thousands of Canadians with money to meet some of their most important needs.

Last year, life insurance companies paid out \$240 million in benefits to Canadians.

Out of this vast sum widows and other beneficiaries received \$90 million in death benefits. For many of these people, life insurance payments made all the difference between being supported by relatives or charity — and being financially independent. No figures or words could ever reveal how grateful they are today because through life insurance they can still live in their own homes, keep their children at school and pay their bills!

But a much larger portion — \$150 million — was paid to *living policyholders*! For them, the proceeds of their life insurance brought happiness in many ways. It provided income for people in their later years, enabling them to live comfortably and keep their self-respect . . . sent sons and daughters to college . . . paid for long-dreamed-of trips and helped people reach many other goals.

2. Today, more than ever, Canadians rely on life insurance as the easiest, surest way to provide financial security for themselves and their families.

A record total of almost \$2 billion in new life insurance was purchased by Canadians in 1951. This brings the value of life insurance owned by the nation's policyholders to another new record sum of \$17 billion.

Most of these policyholders and their families enjoy the peace of mind that comes from knowing that they will always have money for their most important needs in the future. Their confidence in this form of security is well founded. For, through a whole century of wars, depressions and epidemics, life insurance companies have kept faith with all of their policyholders.

3. Canadian communities from coast to coast continue to progress — thanks in part to the investment of life insurance dollars.

Last year, more than \$225 million were invested by life insurance companies, on behalf of their policyholders, in mortgages, bonds and other sound securities.

In this way, life insurance dollars helped to build more new schools, homes, highways, power plants, waterworks, oil pipelines, industrial plants and other aids to better living for all Canadians.

4. Life insurance dollars help to check inflation!

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Tilling the Soil

Abe Lincoln had the solution to our tillage problems

By JOSEPH PAUL

IN the homestead days, the man who got ahead the fastest was the one who could get the greatest return from the work of a four-horse outfit. There was always more land to be developed; so there was no logic in working a few acres well if the same effort on a larger field would produce more grain. Hence, the beginning of a system we might call "less tillage on more acres."

The start of the depression in 1929 found prairie farmers in the midst of the change from horse power. The increasing problems of weed control and soil conservation which could have been met with increased farm power were side-stepped temporarily as things went from bad to worse. During the years of depression and drought the land received a "lick and a promise". What incentive was

sloughs should be the heavy producing part of the field, but in many places they require more time and attention.

More equipment and more help for the same acreage will be the ultimate answer for these and many other problems, if the time has arrived to start a change.

One-way Ridges

Strip farming spread to many districts at the time the one-way disc was being adopted to replace the plow. Unfortunately the one-way replaced almost everything for several years and it combined poorly with strip farming. Strips of fallow were worked repeatedly with the one-way throwing the soil toward the outer edges. Ridges were built up between strips, and gullies were gouged out at the centres. Lack of complete con-

Read and file carefully!

This is the first of a regular series of articles on tillage which will be welcomed by all Farm and Ranch readers with tillage problems. This article deals with the historical aspects of the "lick-and-a-promise" tillage system now so prevalent on the Prairies. It will be followed by others that will cover aspects of soil cultivation. They'll be both provocative and constructive. Don't miss them!

there to put in extra preparation on a field to raise 20c wheat or 10c oats to feed to \$2.50 hogs or produce 7c cream or 5c eggs?

A small measure of optimism survived the depression and drought. Folks thought by 1939 they could see a chance to get the old place back in shape. In a year or two they would improve their power and machinery and the boys would be able to stay at home and help with the work. But the war years intervened and the shortage of machinery and help became more acute.

Stored-up Problems

That brings us up to 1946, still on the system of "less tillage on more acres." What are some of the tillage troubles that have been stored up in the mean time? Some of them are easily seen.

Land has been worked in large fields regardless of hills or hollows. Each field has been worked when the outfit could get at it. If one slough was too wet and another too dry, neither one worked up right. If some spots were grassy and the implement didn't stay in the ground, there was no time to go back and do those spots again, so next time they were worse.

These patches of grass, snow-berry, rosebush and perennial weeds occur in the little draws and sheltered slopes where there is extra moisture and the soil is richer. These spots and the

trol of soil drifting in the strips was also blamed on the one-way.

Regardless of the cause, the drifting helped to build up the ridges as the drift soil lodged in the stubble at the edge of each strip. These fields were a marked contrast to the flat, neat slices of fallow and wheat so commonly seen in some districts which had been strip farmed for years with plows and duck-foot cultivators.

It remained for the wheat stem sawfly to deliver the knock-out punch to strip farming in many prairie communities. Whether this was good or bad, time alone will tell. One good thing that has developed is a determination to keep the soil in condition to resist wind. If strip farming is re-adopted it will be accompanied by many other precautions against soil drifting.

So far we have mentioned the sort of troubles that can be seen as you drive past a field or recognized from the seat of a tractor. There are others that don't show up so readily. A field tilled ready for the drill may look clean and neat; but it is not a good job of seed-bed preparation unless the tillage has been at a uniform depth and at the right depth. This result is impossible to obtain on a field that is uneven or that has been worked at irregular depths during the previous season.

All recently worked fallow looks good on a calm day in July. But if a field has grown weeds until the soil is dry and hard, one tillage operation may have pulverized the soil so it is ready to drift even though it appears to have sufficient clods and trash to hold it. In such a case it takes time, carefully timed work and favorable weather to get the soil back into condition.

"Don't Cultivate!"

The drought of the thirties extended into districts never before or since considered subject to such conditions. Soil drifting was an ever present reminder that working in dry soil was dangerous as well as useless. Repeated years of this condition confirmed the belief that tillage should be avoided or postponed as long as possible and at all times regarded as a necessary evil to be used sparingly. Unfortunately this attitude was echoed from most of our research institutions. It cannot be denied there was a hard basis for this line of thought; but the fallacies it contained have become all too evident as the years passed by. They will be discussed at greater length in future articles.

Of course there are natural complications too. The soil type will vary from place to place in the same field. The moisture content of the soil will vary, and weed growth will develop according to the pattern of soil and moisture. Wind and water will affect some fields differently than others. These things must be accepted and allowed for; but the home-made troubles can be corrected or avoided whenever it becomes worth the extra work and expense.

Lincoln's Answer

About a hundred years ago the people of the United States faced this same problem of seeking greater production through better use of the land rather than by expanding settlement. The way the proposition was outlined for the nation by Abraham Lincoln is indicated in these brief quotations: "Unquestionably, more thorough cultivation will require more labor to the acre; but will it require more to the bushel?"

"It is certain that thorough cultivation would spare half or more than half the quantity of land.

"The cost of land is a great item, even in new countries, and it constantly grows greater in comparison with other items as the country grows older."

Of course the past century has added many chapters to the history of farming experience. The drought years, the years of late spring or early fall frosts, all have left their record. The West has developed a philosophy of its own. "It doesn't pay to invest too much in a crop you may never harvest."

This so called philosophy is more dangerous than the conditions from which it has grown. A moment's reflection should convince anyone that to follow it leads to ultimate failure. Compare it with the question and logic of Lincoln. The best course for the next few years lies somewhere in between. It may be hard to find but Lincoln also said: "No other human occupation opens up so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought."



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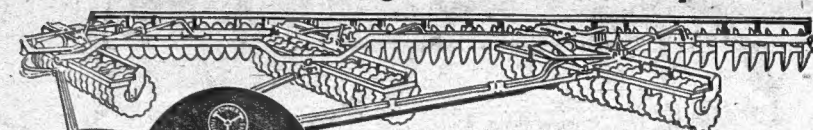
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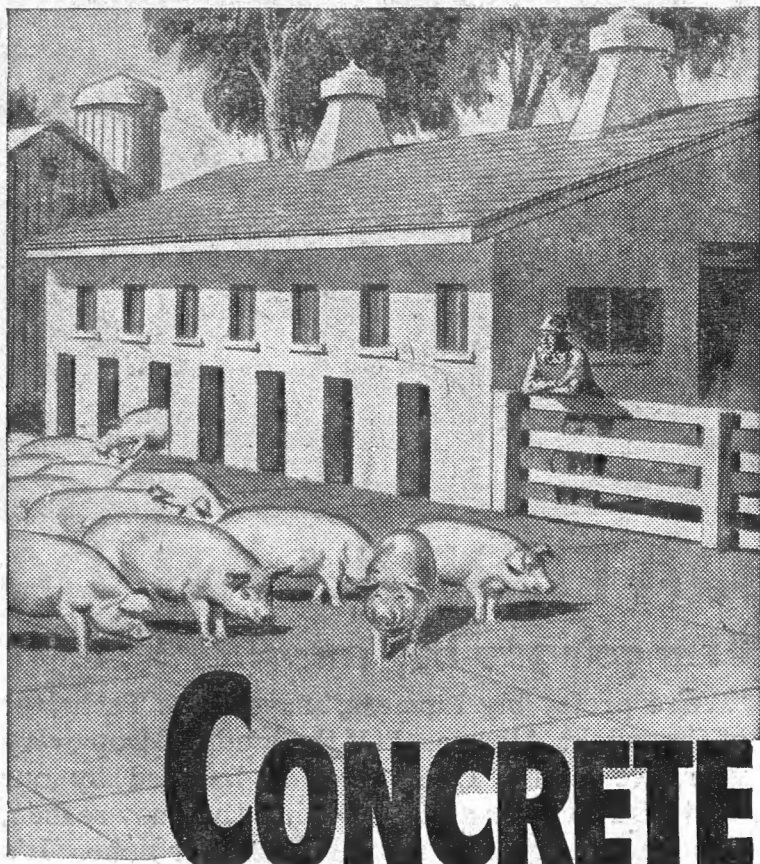


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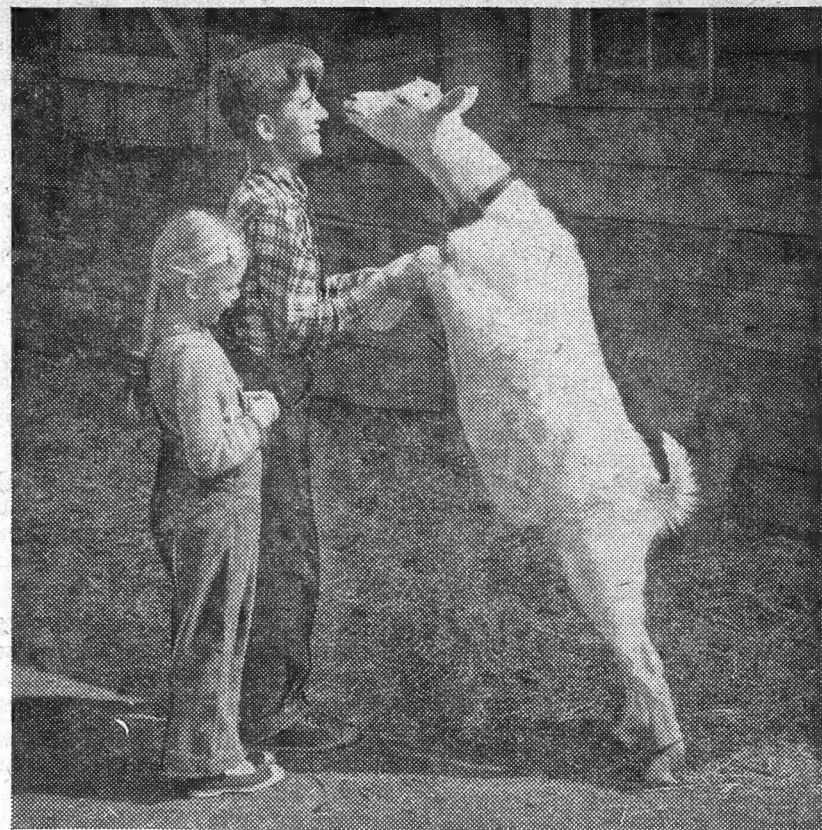


Photo by Clemson.

Alberta oil has turned Sarnia into Ontario's boom-town

By JOHN MARSHALL

Here is a story that gives you the concrete details of how industrial expansion takes place once a chemical industry is established. One basic plant leads to the establishment of others. Soon they are multiplying like weeds. Between the lines of this article, specially written for the Farm and Ranch by the editor of the Windsor Star, can be read glowing possibilities for the Prairies from the development of our gas and oil.

The Editor.

WITH the assistance of Alberta oil, Sarnia has become Canada's "Chemical Valley". And that's no exaggeration.

From a small, quiet city interested primarily in lake shipping and a modest oil industry, in a few short years Sarnia has become one of Ontario's most prosperous and busy cities — with an unlimited future.

It is an example of what can be done by uniting industrial brains with a great natural resource — and by taking advantage of the constantly enlarging market for chemicals and for products in which chemicals are essential components.

When World War II broke out, Sarnia was a pleasant little place leisurely watching the St. Clair River (joining Lake Huron and Lake St. Clair) flow leisurely by. It was unaware — as some Alberta communities probably now are unaware — of its density.

Sarnia, of course, long has been known for its oil industry. It was in 1897 Imperial Oil established its first plant here, at a cost of \$750,000, with only 275

employees. Now Imperial has an investment in Sarnia of \$27,500,000, and it's still going up. It has 2,100 employees and owns 660 acres. That shows, if Alberta need be shown, what oil can do for a place.

It wasn't just an accident Sarnia got its start in oil. The first oil well in Canada was drilled in 1858 — when Alberta was still in its pioneer days — near Oil Springs. Within a few years literally thousands of oil wells were drilled in the Oil Springs, Petrolia areas a few miles inland from Sarnia.

Some still are in operation in the district though, of course, they are mere pigmies compared to the giants of Alberta.

For years Sarnia coasted serenely along, content to be a small city in a great industrial province. It was in 1942, with startling suddenness, it commenced its rush toward its destiny.

We all remember the tire rationing of wartime. That was necessary because natural rubber followed oil from the Far East couldn't be obtained. The sources were in Japanese hands. It was essential to tire tens of thousands of mili-

tary vehicles and keep essential civilian vehicles in operation.

How could it be done? Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe had the answer—make synthetic rubber. He looked for a spot. Oil and oil refineries were needed. His eye naturally fell on Sarnia which had, or could get, these and which was situated on the world's greatest inland waterway.

Things began to happen to Sarnia—and fast. The Government-owned Polymer Corporation built its \$40,000,000 plant here. By 1943 it had 2,000 employees. Now its total investment in Sarnia is \$50,000,000—and it has been paying good dividends back to the government.

That was the honey pot which attracted industrial bees. In making synthetic rubber, all sorts of curious, and valuable, by-products were discovered with a market in Canada for them, as well as in many parts of the world. Even electrical power was generated as a by-product, to service Sarnia and the surrounding area.

The venture was amazingly successful, in itself and in the allied industries.

Dow Chemical entered the area in 1946 with a \$1,150,000 plant employing 50. By the end of 1951 it had an investment here of \$20,000,000, employing 700. It is increasing its investment at the rate of \$3,000,000 a year for some years in the future. Just recently it acquired 195 acres for expansion, though it is going to swap some of these with its neighbor, Sun Oil. This land was bought from the Sarnia Indian Reserve, showing even the Red Man is in on the developments.

Fiberglass Products came in 1948, with an investment of \$3,500,000, employing 350 workers.

The Canadian Oil Company originally planned an \$18,000,000 investment. Its present plans contemplate total expenditures of \$30,000,000. It is to start operations this year, with 300 employees.

The Sun Oil Company is starting work on a \$10,000,000 refinery.

General Tire and Rubber Company is to start work this year on a \$5,000,000 plant employing 5,000.

Another new industry is Godfrey Cabot, a branch of a big United States chemical firm, which will spend \$2,000,000 originally and make products never before made in Canada.

Preliminary discussions have been undertaken for a plant by the Premier Pulp and Paper Company. If this goes through, the Company will have manufacturing operations on the Canadian side, and pump the pulp via pipeline across the river to Port Huron, Michigan.

The total invested in Sarnia in this petrochemical empire now is something over \$130,000,000.

This is just a start, made possible in the first instance by Petrolia-Oil Springs oil which caused a refinery to be located in Sarnia back in the last century, by Polymer and now, by the flow of Alberta oil through the pipeline to Superior, Wisconsin, and thence by tanker to Sarnia.

What has this meant to Sarnia? In 1898, Sarnia had a population of 6,868. It gradually grew to 17,840 in 1942. Since 1942 its population has more than doubled, now being between 35,000 and 40,000, and growing so fast it is difficult to keep an accurate count.

The city literally bust out at the seams. As of Jan. 1, 1952, it annexed 11,000 acres and 7,500 people from the surrounding townships. Its acreage now is 20,000.

This is an example to Alberta, fantastically rich in oil, gas and coal resources, what can be done when a place gets the industrial bit in the teeth. It goes places.

The experience of Sarnia, the "Chemical Valley," suggests what can occur in Alberta.

Sarnia industries are not such as employ huge numbers of men, such as the heavy industries of steel and coal, or even the automobile industries of Windsor and Oshawa. Thousands of miles of pipes and other contraptions do much of the work.

But its industries are clean, tidy ones, requiring skilled and professional workers, paying fine wages and salaries. That's why Sarnia, the "Chemical Valley" of Canada, is to be envied.

Canadian Quiz

By GEOFFREY SHAWCROSS

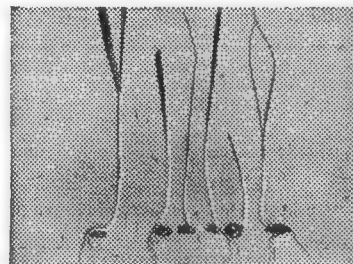
1. Who was the first woman to be appointed to our Senate?
 2. How many seats are there in that Chamber?
 3. When did the first British settlement in Canada take place?
 4. Who was the first white man to discover Lake Superior?
 5. When and where was our first railway started?
 6. When was the Parliamentary franchise extended to our ladies?
 7. When were the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court constituted?
 8. Which city owes its name to a minor accident to a cart?
 9. Who wrote the poem "Canada's Call"?
 10. What rated literary man became a governor-general?
- (Answers on page 35)

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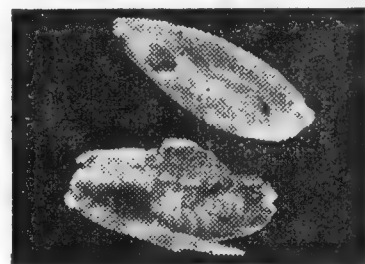
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*This one picture by professional model. All other photos are real students.

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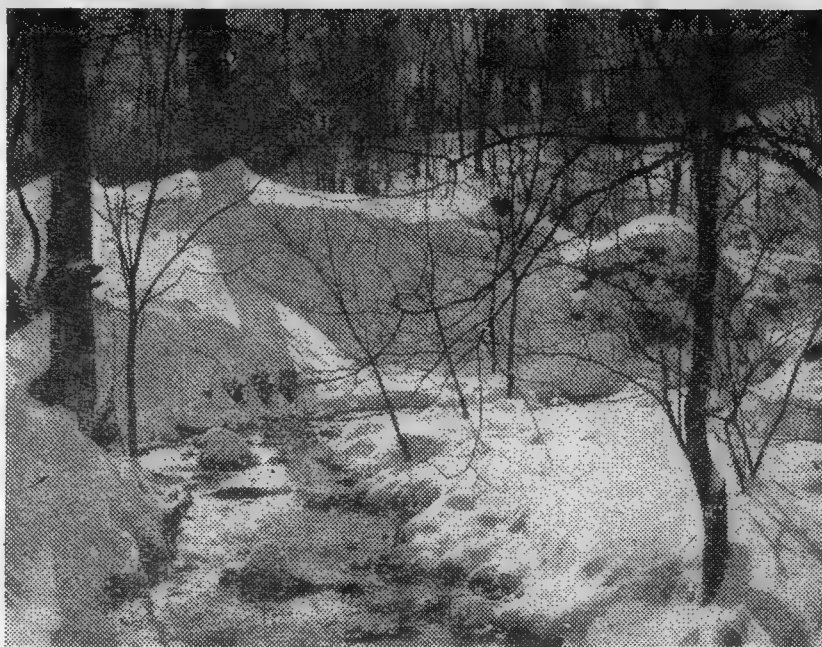
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Spring in Winter



Prize-winning Gladioli grow in prairie gardens

By H. F. HARP

THE recent issue of the Canadian Gladioli Society's Year Book reports on the prize-winning Gladioli of 1951 at the many shows held throughout the country. It is interesting to note that the same varieties win top honors in shows from coast to coast.

There is an increasing number of small-town growers exhibiting successfully at the large city shows. From a small Manitoba town a druggist has made a hobby of growing prize-winning Gladioli carrying off many ribbons from some of the most keenly-contested shows in the country. Other Prairie towns boast of growers who successfully compete at the larger shows.

What inspires these little men to match their skill with the big-time growers is an enthusiastic devotion to the flower of their choice, a love of attempting a difficult assignment and possibly a flare for staging flowers. It will be readily seen that the local grower has a tremendous advantage over the out-of-town exhibitor who has to transport his flowers hundreds of miles in some instances. A champion spike of Gladiolus at one of the large shows in the east was grown in a Prairie garden fourteen hundred miles away.

Growing Winners

The purpose of this article is to give some guidance to those who wish to engage in the fascinating pursuit of growing Exhibition Gladioli.

First a genuine desire to produce these prize-winners, plus a never-say-die spirit and good sportsmanship are necessary.

By observing closely the prize-winners at the local shows, a prospective exhibitor will soon see why certain spikes are awarded the ribbons. His first attempts at showing will not

"sweep the board", but he will learn much about staging and general showmanship. His first winner will more than compensate for previous disappointments.

Prize Gladioli should be clean grown, well-balanced spikes, having the maximum number of florets open for the particular variety shown. Above all, they must be in prime condition when viewed by the judges. Whatever else the specimens have to recommend them will be offset by fading florets. Competent judges are familiar with most show varieties so that those not typical of colour or form will be noted and scored down.

To make a start in growing prize-winning Gladioli a knowledge of the most popular show varieties is necessary. The following list includes a number of last year's prize-winners. They are all moderately-priced varieties. Leading Lady, Spic and Span, Mid-America, Red Charm, Greto Garbo, Florence Nightingale, Burma, Sundance, Mrs. Mark's Memory, Elizabeth the Queen, Sunspot, Lady Jane.

Extra choice and higher priced are: Evangeline, Noweta Rose, Sweet Sixteen.

There are numerous varieties of Gladioli other than those listed here that win prizes each year, but those listed will be found satisfactory for starting a collection.

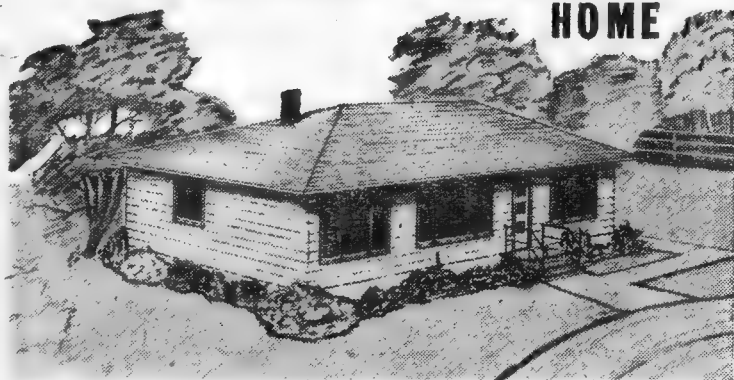
It is recommended that a fair quantity of one variety, say 25 bulbs, be planted rather than smaller quantities of several varieties. It will be found easier to make a selection where large quantities are grown.

Culture

The culture of exhibition Gladioli involves a good deal of work from the time the bulbs are planted until they are dug up again in the fall. An open sunny spot in the vegetable gar-

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den, where some shelter from high winds is provided, will suit them well.

The preparation of the soil should be well and truly done in the previous autumn. If satisfactory vegetable crops have been raised on the site you may depend the soil is quite suitable. Deep ploughing is needed and a heavy application of barnyard manure is beneficial. The land should be left in a rough condition over winter to permit the mellowing influence of winter's frost. As soon as the land is dry enough in the spring, the rough portions are broken down by harrowing, making a good depth of friable soil in which to plant the bulbs.

Where soil is light and sandy the bulbs may be set six inches deep, while on heavier soils four inches will be found satisfactory. Space them about six to nine inches apart in the rows, depending on the size of the bulbs. Have the rows about 2 feet apart where possible. In fact, 3 feet is a better distance where no water is available. Healthy stock gives best results and planting is best deferred until the soil has warmed up. About May 10 is considered early enough in prairie gardens.

Cultivation should begin as soon as the young shoots are sufficiently advanced to plainly mark the rows. A wheel hoe makes a splendid job of cultivating the young plants, but care must be taken not to damage the shoots. A Dutch hoe or other type "push" hoe may be used with equally satisfactory results.

Ammonium phosphate applied at the rate of one ounce per lineal yard of row, raking the fertilizer into the surface of the soil close to the plants will be beneficial when the plants are a few inches high.

Further applications of complete fertilizers may be given when the flower stems are first observed. It is important that the plants never lack moisture during the growing season. Fertilizers will have no effect if the ground is dry. A good plan is to water the plants one day, fertilize the next; water again the third day. A mulch of barnyard manure is helpful in keeping the soil temperature uniformly cool besides supplying added stimulus to the plants. Soot water is excellent for giving a rich dark-green colour to the foliage. Soot may be steeped in water for a few days and diluted with about twenty-five parts water. The soot is placed in a cotton bag with sufficient water to cover it. Weekly applications from the time the flower spikes show until colour is seen in the florets is recommended.

Stakes Needed

It may be necessary to stake the tall growing kinds if they are exposed to wind. Bamboo or willow stakes long enough to extend well up the spike will be satisfactory. Soft twine or yarn will make suitable ties.

To know when to cut the spikes poses a problem to the novice. The best time is usually when the lowest placed floret is almost fully developed. This may be moderated by weather conditions. Hot drying winds prevailing at the time the spikes are almost ready may warrant cutting them a day or two earlier in order to preserve the petals from sun scorch.

The whole of the plant's leaves should not be cut with the flower spike or else damage to the young bulbs will result. A sharp, narrow-bladed knife should be thrust into the flower stem a foot or so from the base of the plant. By gently pulling the stem it can be drawn up through the lower leaves thereby allowing them to remain on the plant, providing sustenance for the young bulbs. Plunge the cut spikes into cold water in deep containers and store in a cool basement.

Where the flowers have to be transported a distance, careful packing is very necessary. Suitable boxes are long enough to hold the spikes without bending the tips and just deep enough to hold one layer of flowers. There is nothing better than thoroughly moistened newspaper for placing over the stems after the spikes are carefully laid in the box.

Correct Label

Whenever possible the correct names should be attached to all exhibits. Some prize lists demand this. From an educational standpoint naming is certainly important. Where names are not known by the exhibitor, the specimens should be submitted to the staging committee for identification.

Seasonable Hints

Catalogues are here again full of new varieties of flowers and vegetables. Plan to include a few new things if possible, but rely on the proven varieties to supply the bulk of your requirements. Not always do these new varieties come up to expectation and certainly less frequently do they justify the extravagant claims made for them. Send the seed order as soon as possible — some stocks are always in short supply.

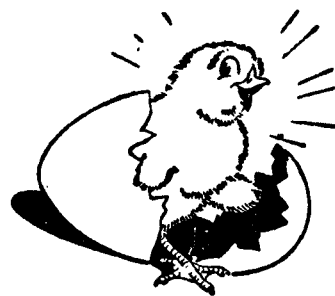
Potted Bulbs

Early Daffodils and Hyacinths will be ready for warmer conditions. Those taken from cellar storage earlier will be making flower buds. Plenty of water will be needed from now on. Place the pots in containers of water for half an hour each day.

By removing the pots to a cool room over night, the display of bloom will be prolonged.

Sowing Early Seed

Soil should be prepared for sowing the early vegetable seed. If frozen soil has to be used, then no time should be lost in getting it thawed out. A quantity of sand and peat should be on hand to mix with the soil.



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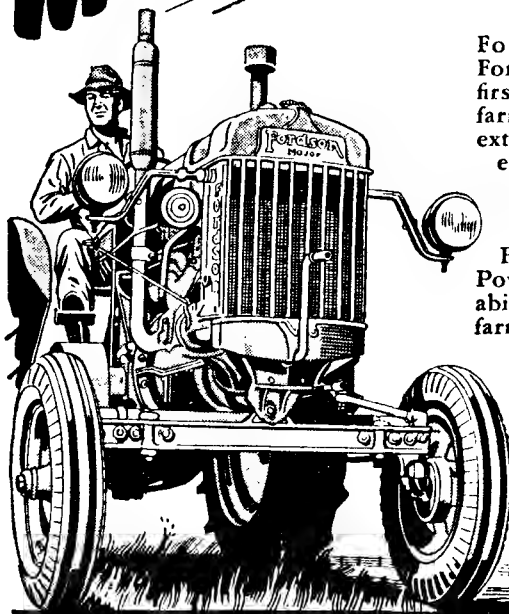


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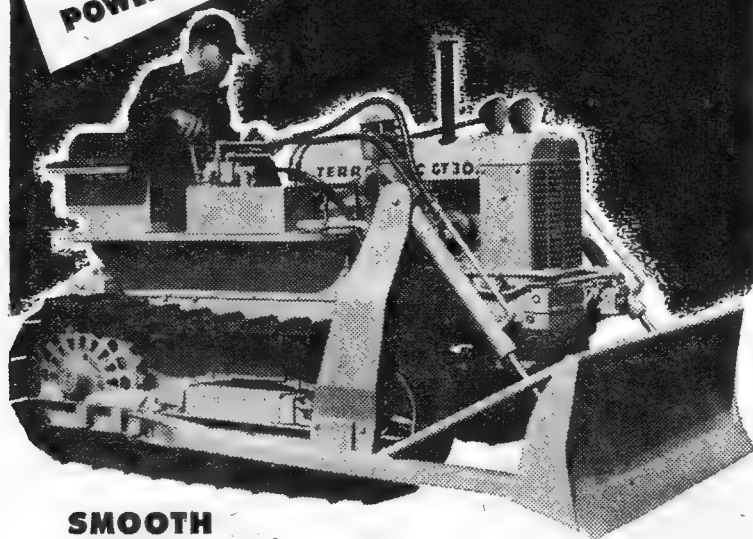
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DEALER ENQUIRIES INVITED

Even the dullest letters fascinate handwriting experts

By DAVID MEYER

IN this first feature of a series on handwriting analysis I want to state what handwriting analysis — or, graphology — is, and what it is not; what it can do and what it cannot; what to expect from it and what not to.

Handwriting analysis has nothing to do with fortune telling or foretelling of the future. But, on the basis of experience going back several hundred years and the study of thousands of samples of handwriting, a group of principles has been developed enabling handwriting analysts to read character traits, temperamental aspects, vocational aptitudes, emotional states and moral tendencies of human beings from the written word.

What is written is not important. It is the formation of the letters and how they are connected that is all-important.

In Europe, graphology has been accepted as a science and is used extensively in England, France, Germany, Switzerland and Hungary by business firms in their personnel departments; by courts of law in deciding cases of suspected forgery; and by doctors and psychiatrists. On this continent, graphology is first beginning to make its way into the aforementioned institutions and professions. But already degrees are being issued for students specializing in graphology as one of the courses in psychology by Columbia University and New York University in New York City. And many firms are asking applicants for jobs to fill out their applications in pen and ink in order to avoid the waste resulting from the bad combination of the square peg in the round hole.

Salesman or Writer

For instance: A firm is looking for a salesman. It should not hire a man whose writing is small, contracted and heavy-pressed. Such a writer may do very well as a scientist, engineer, writer, judge or in any other profession where he would be concerned with ideas, rather than with people directly.

Such a writer tends to introversion, that is, pre-occupation with his own mental and emotional processes. But a salesman should be more of the extrovert type, that is, his interests should lie in daily affairs, the familiar pattern of human relations and direct contact with people. His writing should be of light or medium pressure, rather wide and at least medium-size and moderately fast. These characteristics tell us that the writer moves easily and freely among his fellow human beings, has an expansive personality and thinks quickly but not haphazardly. His judgment is reliable.

Let us say that a firm is looking for a young lady to do clerical

work or typing. Opportunities for advancement are few. She must be loyal, reliable and steady in her emotions and habits. The firm would do well to hire a writer whose letter formations are not too original, the speed of whose writing is moderate, the lines straight, the connections between letters consistent, the capitals not too florid or large, the letters rounded and well-shaped.

But if the firm desires more personal initiative, temperament and drive, then it should look for angular formations in the letters, some breaks in the letter connections, emphatic pressure, strong horizontal lines or endings, highly-placed i-dots and t-bars moving rapidly to the right. This type of writer may get out of hand now and then, but praise and promises of advancement will keep him or her in line as a rule.

The Opposites

By the way, it is quite notorious that light-pressure writers instinctively avoid heavy-pressure writers — unless they want someone to lean on or guide them. And heavy-pressure writers just as instinctively seek out light-pressure as mates or workers they feel they can control.

With this brief introduction, let us proceed to our first sample, that of Sarah Churchill, actress and daughter of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. In the course of the analysis, we shall compare Miss Churchill's writing with that of Mary Smith, typist in the office of a cotton mill.

*Thank you for
telling me about
myself!*
Sincerely -
Sarah Churchill

Miss Churchill's letters, as you will note, have no beginning strokes. Each letter begins with a straight downward stroke and is limited to bare essentials. These are the marks of a person with a very distinct approach to life who wastes no time in getting down to essentials. This is swift, clear writing with forceful pressure. I would expect from such writing that Miss Churchill is able to make quick and definite decisions. These decisions might not be happy for a less emphatic personality than Miss Churchill's. She has to have her way and make her own career in life. She does not fit comfortably into prosaic and routine patterns of living and working. Her writing is quite irregular, and that tells us that she is highly imaginative and must have a

What does *your* handwriting reveal?

Are you a natural-born salesman or would you make a better mechanic? Have you got hidden talent for art, cookery or stenography? Would you be interested in getting the verdict of an expert on the character your handwriting reveals?

The Farm and Ranch has arranged with Mr. David Meyer, the author of this new and regular feature of the Farm and Ranch, to analyze the handwriting of its readers. Here are the rules:

Write at least 12 lines with pen and ink on good paper. Do NOT — repeat — NOT use a ball-point pen or pencil. Send it, together with 25 cents in coin:—

DAVID MEYER,

Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta.

Do not send stamps and always enclose a self-addressed envelope.

definitely individual position in life.

Dramatic Writing

Her writing is large. This indicates an expansive personality. The distinctively-formed letters reveal dramatic talent. And their distinct formation, despite the irregularity, shows good observation and an eye for detail.

Note that the letter "Y" is connected to the following letter without crossing the stem and that the letter "F" turns left instead of making a curved loop. These traits point to a keen interest in people. A self-centered person would end in "Y" in a strong movement to the left. And the "F" would be written in the conventional form with a tight bow in the center where it connects with the "O".

By contrast, note the more conventional, rounded and regular writing of Mary Smith. The base line and lines are straight.

*Please analyze
handwriting
Mary Smith*

The writing is very legible. These traits tell us that Miss Smith is steady in her habits, has her emotions under control and ever seeks out the familiar, true and tried in her personal relations and work. The unknown and strange would upset her. Her demands on life are moderate and down to earth. She is loyal and reliable.

Shows Care

Note the care with which she makes the small letter "i". Miss Smith has good taste in clothing and arranging her home. She loves nice things about her. The gentle curve of the "e" in the first word indicates a good-natured person, ready to lend a helping hand to those in need. Miss Smith is eminently the type of person who derives her moral nourishment from strong family and community ties.

However, do not under-estimate Mary Smith. Note the heavy, flying t-bar in "Smith". Mary has quite a temper when

needlessly provoked. She can give it back as well as take.

Miss Smith could develop her powers of observation more. Most of her letter "i's" are not dotted and the word "analyze" is misspelled. But note the strong lower loops to her letters. They tell us that she has "a good pair of hands" for domestic work, loves the out-doors and enjoys physical activity. The bow-tie at the bottom of the letter "S" in her last name indicates love for neatness and detail.

How to cover a roof

WHAT kind of weather-proof covering should be used on roofs of farm buildings? That question cannot be answered without considering cost, how long the material will give satisfactory service, roof slope, fire resistance, weight, and appearance.

Cedar shingles are used on slopes not under six inches per foot, that is, "quarter pitch" or greater. Asphalt shingles may be used on slopes of four inches to the foot and greater. In the case of asbestos-cement shingles, the recommendations vary with the pattern in which they are laid. See manufacturers' instructions and follow them strictly. The directions supplied with asphalt shingles should be strictly followed also.

Roll roofing lapped 2 to 4 inches may be used on roofs sloping three inches per foot. With a lap of 17 to 19 inches, the slope may be as flat as one inch per foot.

Built-up roofing which consists of several layers of roll roofing lapped and cemented with roofing cement is used on slopes of one-half inch per foot.

It is recommended that sheet metal coverings, either corrugated aluminum or galvanized iron be used on roofs with slopes not under 3 inches per foot. The V-crimped type may be used on slightly flatter slopes (2½ inches per foot).

For further details regarding use of roofing, describe your problem in a letter to the Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan.

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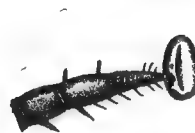
This field was all sown with the same seed. But—the area on the right was sown with seed treated with BENESAN for wireworms. On the left with untreated seed.

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Here's how they attack your crops**



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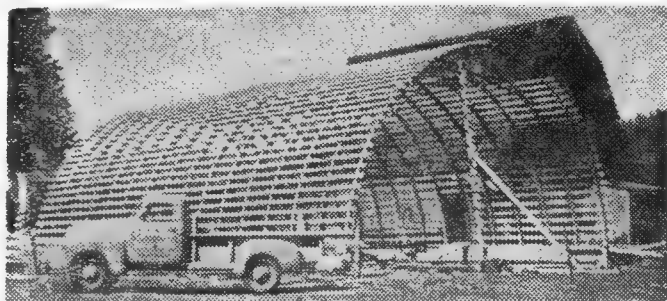


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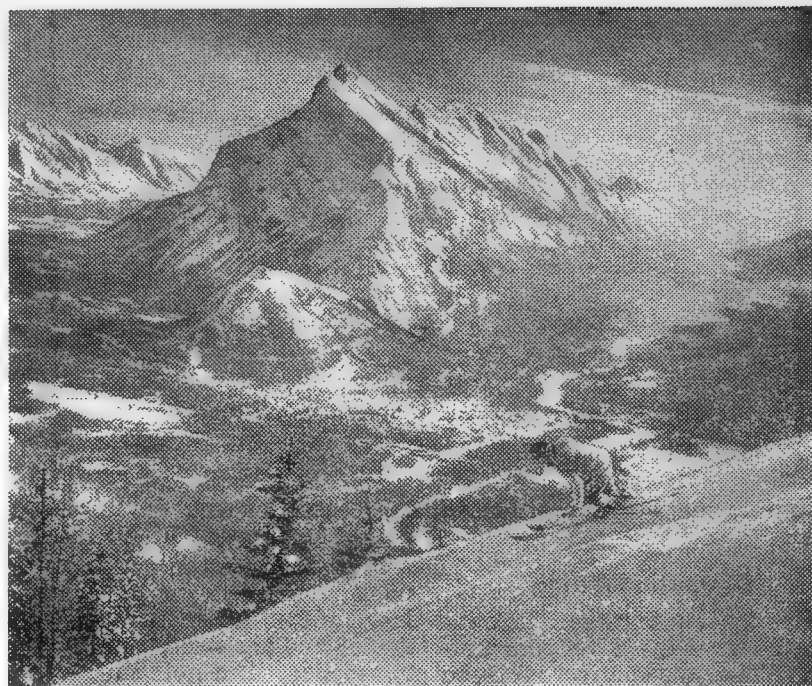
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Skiing on Mount Norquay



Alberta Government Photo.

My wife hates pumpkins singly and by the ton!

By KERRY WOOD

THE seed-catalogues came today. This evening, I spread a large sheet of brown paper on the table and started to plan the spring garden. The lovely lady I call my Present Wife came into the room, glanced without approval at the catalogues and ominously said:

"Don't you think we should discuss pumpkins, marrows, and green and golden Hubbards Squash before you start?"

"The goldens are very pretty," I answered.

"I was thinking about quantities," stated my Spouse.

Perhaps I should take time out to explain that citrous fruits hold a peculiar fascination for me. One year I went a wee bit overboard for them in our spacious garden, and we had a bumper crop. Mind you, we had a failure in such things as lettuce and beets, because I pushed those prosaic vegetables into an odd corner to concentrate on squash.

"You haven't forgotten what 1,200 pounds of pumpkins look like?" prodded Marjory.

That's what I meant: we really did have a bumper crop. And you'd be surprised how difficult it is to give away huge pumpkins, marrows that measure two feet long, plus warty Hubbards. We loaded those hefty things into the arms of every visitor. Some of our friends haven't quite forgiven us to this day. The town stores wouldn't take them as gifts, preferring to import such things from the United States of Amenity as a goodwill gesture of international commerce. So about 800 pounds went mushy in our basement, a distressing sight for a gardener of Scottish ancestry to watch.

"Well," I defended myself. "I

did get rid of every pumpkin, last year."

"Oh, yes," admitted the Excellent Wife. "That was a smart idea, telling our daughters to invite all their school chums to come here for free Hallowe'en pumpkins, but think of the time involved, running to the door to hand out pumpkins to hundreds of children."

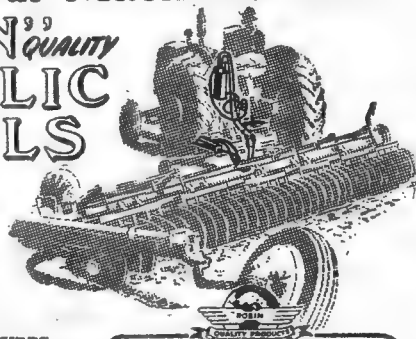
"Wait, now! I grew only 89 pumpkins last year — it was almost a crop failure."

"Cut it down to 9, and you'll please me very much. Have you made any decisions about carrots?"

I smiled in fond reverie. To make up for the year when I unaccountably forgot to plant carrots in my preoccupation with unsuccessful watermelons, I put in six long rows of carrots last season. It proved a wonderful carrot year, despite the fact that I forgot to thin them out. They grew in huge orange clusters, each carrot two inches in height at the top and about ten inches long. Called Danver Half-Longs, they forgot to stop at the half-way mark. I harvested them one rainy autumn day, filling the wheelbarrow dozens of times. When we offered friends apple-boxes

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heaped high with carrots, some of them stopped calling on us for a few months.

"Make a note: not so many citrus fruits and carrots. And for goodness' sake, stop planting crab-apple trees."

"We've only got eight."

"Yes, but one bearing crab is enough for any family."

"You must plant two," I explained. "Let me give you a little lecture about the birds and bees and cross-pollination of crab-apples."

"I'm worried about strawberries, too. How many did you actually set out last spring?"

"Just two or three or four hundred or so."

"Oh, no!" cried Marjory. "What if they all start bearing at once?"

"As someone nicely wrote: 'Doubtless God could have created a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless He never did.' Think how delicious they'll be, fresh from the garden with morning dew still glistening on their plump and rosy goodness."

Marjory sighed and asked: "You're not getting any wonder fruits this year?"

I knew what she meant. When Sandcherries were first featured in nursery catalogues, I planted forty bushes in our garden. Talk about production! We had sour-cherries by the washtubful.

"No cherries," I promised. "But there is a new kind of fruit mentioned here. Grows from seed, too, and the catalogue sez something about every plant bearing a water-pailful of tasty fruit. Thought I'd get a dollar packet, just to experiment..."

"No!" cried Marjory. "Positively not!"

"Well, I'll go easy on strange stuff, though we do need a few more currants and gooseberries and plums."

I expected the Guid Wife to explode, but she'd picked up the catalogue and was staring at the colored plates depicting golden ears of corn. Somehow, I'm a dud at corn-growing. We haven't had a decent feed in years.

"Hmmm! Did you read about this new hybrid? Sounds like what we need!"

Marjory ruled off a sizeable block in the plan of the far garden, writing down the name of the new corn.

"Hold on," I complained. "That's where I was intending to plant squash."

Marjory said: "Here we go again!"

It was an interesting evening. The plans look lovely, though the citrus fruits have been curbed rather sadly. Still, there's some sod I could break for a new pumpkin bed without telling the family. And I wonder if thirty hills of vegetable marrows will be enough?

Got couch-grass misery? Then order some baby chicks

By JENNY PRINGLE, 1912 Stanley St., Nelson, B.C.

WHEN we sold our last cow and the old car to purchase this acre seven years ago, little did we realize what we could grow on it.

It was covered with quack grass, every last inch of it. A few apple and plum trees with broken, scraggly branches struggled for existence in the grass.

We hired a bit of ground plowed the first year, but the grass beat the garden seeds so there was little or no crop.

We got a few chickens and fenced a yard for them. We spaded the garden again and picked up every grass root, this we hauled to a huge pile in the yard. On that pile we heaped all the refuse and chicken manure. It made good compost soil. We dug around the old trees and scattered some fertilizer, also pruning them severely.

The chickens killed the grass, so the next year that was a garden patch and we moved the fence to new ground. We have continued this ever since and the chickens have never failed to kill the grass and give us clean ground for a garden. We now have about half the acre cleaned this way.

We had a cow for three years and put all the manure on the garden and around the trees.

We had two pigs several times, and moved their pen, taking the former spot to grow rhubarb.

The fruit trees have produced heavy crops and look so healthy now. The root-house smells of Gravenstein and Wealthy apples. My jars are full of plums and jellies.

We have potatoes and root vegetables, cabbage and many jars of canned vegetables for winter after feeding seven of us daily.

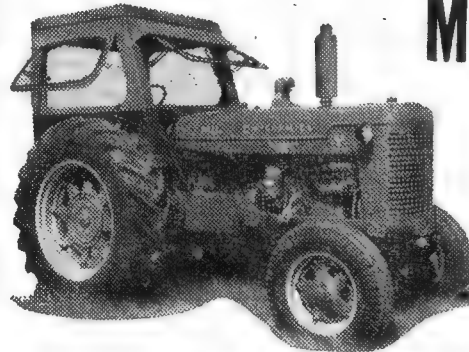
My flowers were good and won me several prizes at the fair. I have some new rose bushes and small fruit bushes.

The raspberry and strawberry crops were wonderful



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Want a happy old-age? Then start planning now!

By HATTIE MAY MURRAY, Eriksdale, Manitoba

THE time is now in which to prepare for old age. After we pass the age of 35 we are travelling down the other side of the hill of life. Whether or not this is going to be a pleasant journey with a happy landing is entirely up to us. Statistics show that women live longer than men, but it behooves all of us to make adequate preparation for old age.

A recent survey taken among 500 old people set forth these requirements — financial security, friendships, occupation and religion. Of these, I think, financial security is the most pressing need. Too often, in the first flush of sorrow over the death of a life partner, an older woman has been persuaded to sell the family home and go to live with her sons and daughters. Then she finds that things do not work out as expected.

Recently I came across a case in one of our big cities where an old couple had sold their farm, put all the money in to a beautiful home for their only daughter, expecting to spend the rest of their days in security and comfort. But even the food they ate was begrudged them. This may be an extreme case, but it can happen.

I know of an old man who, after his wife's death, deeded over his entire property to one son on condition that he would have a home and all his requirements for the rest of his days. His health failed and he became partially helpless. Soon son and daughter-in-law began to feel that they had a big burden and sought help from the rest of the family. The other sons and daughters felt that the burden was where it belonged and where it had been paid for. The result was a divided family and a disillusioned and unhappy old father.

By all means, help your children all you can to get started on lives of their own, but keep a share of the property in your own name until the end. A little place of one's own, even one room, makes for a more peaceful and happy old age.

Being Loved

Another requisite for happiness in old age is having our loved ones near us. Fortunately, indeed, is the old couple who go down the hill of life together. But this does not happen very often. Either one or the other falls by the wayside and one goes on alone. Then we have to look to our friends for companionship and affection. Friendship is something that is built up through the years. Even though one is pressed for time and money, if we really

want to, we can find time for the little things that foster lasting friendships. In order to gain friends we must show ourselves friendly. But we must not wait until old age is upon us before we make friends. The time is NOW.

Another thing that we need in old age is something to do. Skills should be developed through the years. Plans should be made as to what we will do when we no longer are able to work at our accustomed tasks. We are told that the mind does not grow old unless we let it, that it really thrives on activity. Later years bring time to do the many things we never had time for before, time to develop hidden talents, like Grandma Moses' painting.

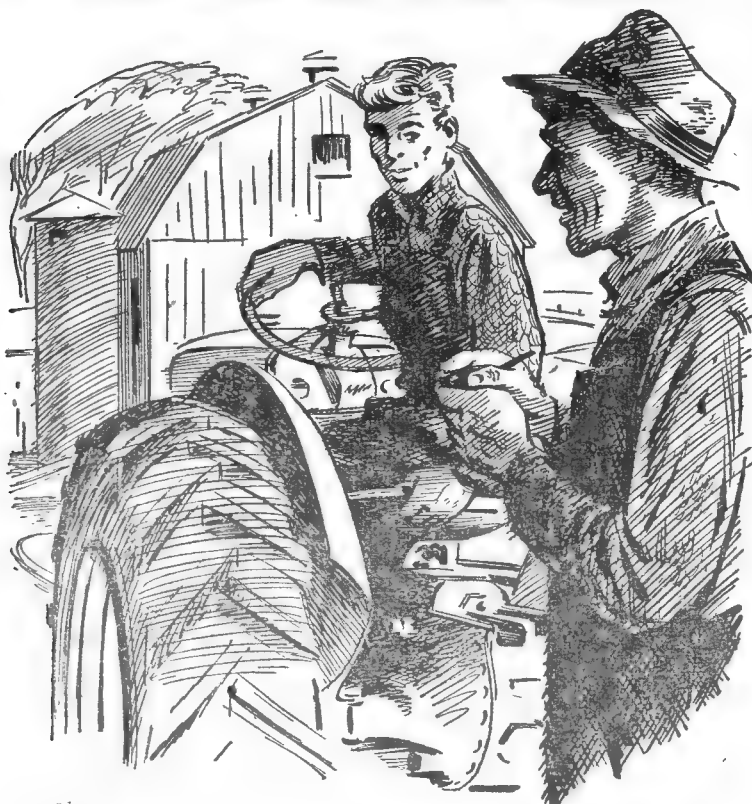
Things To Do

To those who would like to supplement their income there is open a great variety of activities, according to one's ability. One woman I know of, studied music after the age of 50 and became so proficient that she was able to take on a class of beginners. Making artificial flowers is a pleasant and profitable occupation. Books of instruction can be easily and cheaply obtained, and table bouquets find ready sale, especially in the winter. Wool and felt flowers for wear on coats are very salable in the fall and winter. Toy animals are another thing that are profitable and fun to make.

Another woman I knew specialized in shortbread and small cakes, which found a ready sale among young hostesses. An older man of my acquaintance is fortunate in having a well-equipped work shop where he spends many happy and profitable hours making and repairing toys and articles of furniture. The field for activities is practically unlimited and the older person who is able to do some work and needs the money is particularly blessed.

Many people not physically able to work get the idea that they are not needed. We should rid ourselves of the idea that all need is physical. Many young people need the understanding and wealth of experience that older people can give. All societies are the better that look to their older members for spiritual and moral leadership. To the older person I would say, retain your membership in your local organization and attend the meetings. Contact with young people will do much toward keeping you young in heart. But remember that doing things for others is a sure way to bring happiness and satisfaction to ourselves no matter what our age.

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• A SIGN OF GOOD FRIENDSHIP

What, no medals for farmer inventors?

By HARRY J. BOYLE

YOU hear a lot about inventors and plaques for the men who have contributed the most to mankind. Take for instance the radio and the electric light and the telegraph . . . and so many more things. Let credit be given to their originators . . . but let us not forget the farmer. He, too, is a great inventor . . . in a mild sort of way.

Necessity, of course, fosters the ingenuity of the farmer. Take, for instance, the average farm. The hinges break on the hen-house door . . . and every time anybody goes to town they forget to get a new pair . . . or that twenty-five cents isn't handy, so the farmer sallies out some day at the insistence of his wife and remedies the broken hinges. The chances are he takes an old pair of harness lines, cuts off six chunks about seven or eight inches in length, and then tacks them on making a perfect . . . well, workable set of hinges.

Daily the farmer works wonders with wire and a pair of pliers. He patches everything, even to his overalls with a few well-turned loops of wire . . . a deft twist here and there and a set of harness is made to wear as good as new.

It has always been a source of wonder to me as to who might have invented the self-closer for the barnyard gate on my father-in-law's place. Heaving along with two pails of milk, it's a source of annoyance to have to set the pails down to latch a gate so that a hog or a calf won't go on a rampage around the front lawn. This farmer inventor took a part of a discarded logging chain, threaded it through an old hay fork pulley mounted on a small post and hung some scrap iron on the end so that the weight of the ballast would pull the gate shut after him. It works like a charm.

The Model T was always a great toy for farmers to play around with. Jack up a hind wheel, attach a pulley, and those veterans of the open road would do anything from sawing wood to turning a grindstone. And, speaking of grindstones, do you remember the weird attachments our grandfathers used to have for foot power on a grind-

stone? On one end they mounted a sort of saddle and then had a paddle arrangement whereby you could pedal like a bicycle and turn the grindstone to your heart's content. That solved the problem of how to turn the sharpening device when all the young shavers were packed away off to school.

Not all inventions, however, met with full success. They sometimes ran into unexpected difficulties. Back a number of years ago, an old gentleman of the neighborhood who mistrusted banks and who kept his money tucked away in his mattress, began to be fearful of burglars. As the story goes, he went to work to plan some way of foiling any burglars who might attempt to take his bankroll. He had a trusty old shotgun, but being unable to sit up all night and guard the treasure-trove in the mattress, accordingly rigged a contrivance to hold the shot-gun on the stairway. From this he strung a string so that if anyone opened the door or attempted to pry open the window, the shot-gun would explode with a blasting "welcome". Each night when he went to bed he installed the cocked shotgun in his patented rack on the staircase . . . and put the strings up. One night there was a terrific explosion and when he rushed downstairs it was to find the front door virtually blown away and his pet cat dead. Pussy had explored the string with dire results. Of course, I suppose the merit of the invention was that if it had been a burglar he would have received the lead poisoning dispensed so unwittingly to the cat.

Now that people are collecting everything that this generation has produced and are recording it for posterity, how about a collection of everyday inventions on the farm. I've only skimmed a very few from the top . . . there are millions of them.

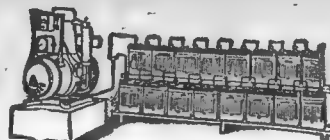
Roan steer weighed in at more than a ton

A WHOPPING roan steer, age between seven and 17 years, weighed in at 2,450 pounds at an Edmonton packing plant recently and brought his seller \$661.50. He sold for 27 cents a pound.

Dressing out at 59 per cent, the big steer yielded 1,448 pounds of beef.

Marketing Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, reporting the sale, said the steer was raised by a hermit living west of Pigeon Lake, Alta., toward the foothills.

The big roan had been used as an ox and lack of yoke callosities indicated that he had been worked single with a Dutch collar.



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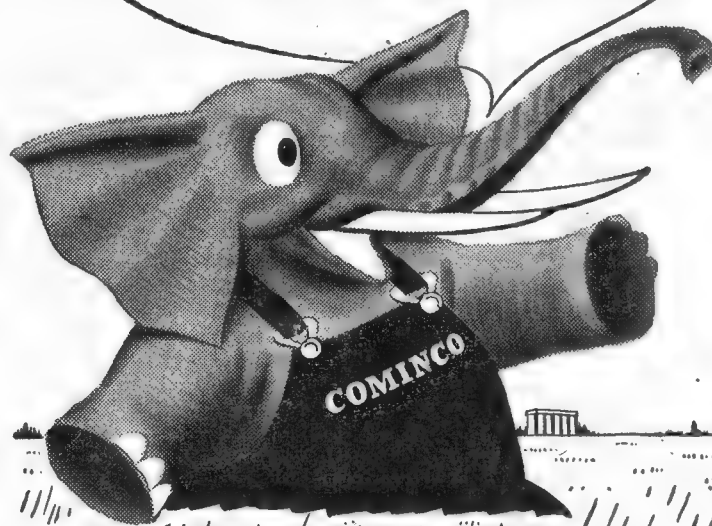
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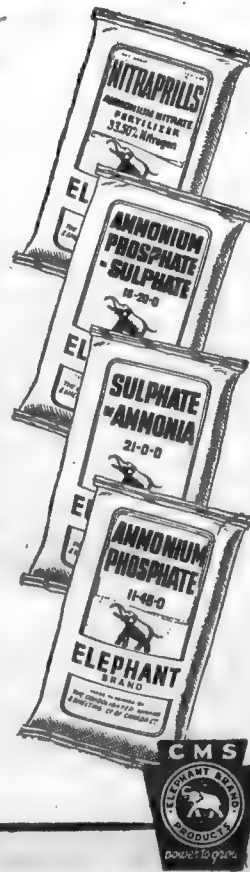
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Invention problems

To the Editor:

Going through your May, 1951, issue I find an interesting write-up on page 14 by Roger William Ross "Have you ever heard about..."

I must say "yes, I have heard about the carburetors," in fact my husband has bought a wonder gas saver a number of years ago, but couldn't see any difference from his old carburetor.

Since Mr. R. W. Ross takes enough interest in patent rumors to write and tell the public about it, I wonder whether he'd mind telling us inventors how to go about protecting an invention without the costly patent fees? Can one trust the U.S.A. dealers that promise to sell unpatented inventions for percentage commission basis?

I do believe that if a reliable firm would handle inventions in Canada as well as U.S.A. on a \$10.00 down basis (as the U.S. promises) and a certain per cent commission when sold, there would be an awful lot of new inventions patented.

I'm sure that more readers would love to know how to sell an invention without spending a fortune to patent it.

Mr. Ross' letter was very interesting to us, and I do hope he can tell me how to solve my problem. I'd sure appreciate it. Mr. Charlie Noble's letter was very, very interesting. Let's hear from and about more inventions, they're grand.

Mrs. Hedwig Helm.

304 Nelson Rd.,
Maillardville, B.C.

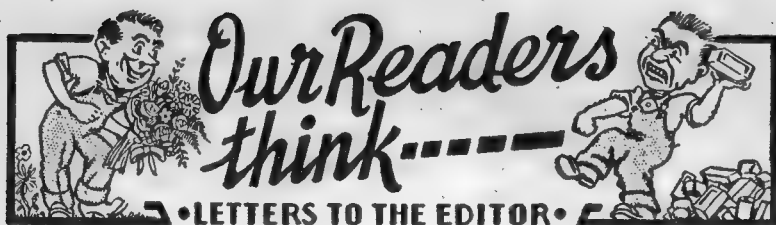
Editor's Note: — Even after patents are obtained, many inventions never find a manufacturer. We'd be dubious about anyone offering to market an unpatented invention on a commission basis.

Minerals and taxes

To the Editor:

The information contained in your Editorial, "The farmers' case for the mineral rights," is very enlightening and timely to many who have little knowledge of their position in this matter.

Apart from a few who have been agreeably surprised to discover that, by a lucky chance they were owners of land the title to which also gave them the mineral rights, there are those "and I am one of them," who are still wondering why payment of a mineral tax of 3 cents per acre was demanded on land recently purchased before transfer of title could be obtained. The Department of Lands and Mines informed me that the land in question carried surface rights only. I wrote to a farm paper that undertakes to answer legal queries for its subscribers as follows:



Q.—What do I stand to gain by paying a mineral tax if I have no mineral rights, and/or what will my position be in the event of non-payment of such tax.

A.—Considering the smallness of the amount you would be ill-advised not to pay it.

Such a reply is evasive and unsatisfactory!

I purchased the S.W. 1/4-7-44 11-w. 4th, on which I reside, in 1948, but since then I have received no notice of or request for payment of a mineral tax.

This policy of demanding something for nothing by a government which was elected on a promise-to-pay its citizens \$25 a month, equals, if not surpasses, the extortionate practices of the mortgage and grain companies of pioneer days! Have the communists anything to beat it? Under Alberta's present policy of leasing large areas to the big oil companies, of what avail is legislation for the prevention of monopolies? It's like treating the habitual toper to all the liquor he can swallow; then suing him for getting drunk.

A. H. Bowler.
Sedgewick, Alberta.

Margarine and pensions

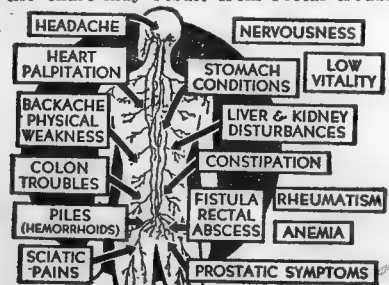
To the Editor:

As an ex-Alberta mixed farmer, I think you had a few grains of truth in your pension and margarine articles, but your attitude on the whole seems to lean more to the austerities than to the humanities. Even conservatives over the democratic world agree in principle to O.A.P. until a contributing system can be marked out. This is

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a changing world and you cannot stop the clock.

Coming to margarine, you forget that Canada is fast becoming industrialized, and that at least 80% of the people want to be free to buy any kind of wholesome food. Many poor folks only get a sniff of beef and butter on the counters these days; so oleo comes as a boon to them and not a menace. You complain of depletion of soil through lack of manure from dairy cows and close on that you remark that farmers are shifting to beef cattle, and I hardly think that manure from that source is inferior. Farmers are business men and beef prices are attractive, so the dairy angle fades away. But when beef prices dip again the dairy cow will once more enter the picture, though it will take time. However, I think the high price of steaks, etc., is the main culprit, and not the lowly margarine. I believe the Saskatchewan co-ops are on the right track, and the question of adulteration is no more of a barrier than it is in other commodities. The Sask. folks are showing their resourcefulness in meeting a situation and deserve commendation instead of wet blankets.

In closing I will say that I have never heard of a country that has been ruined by margarine, but my mind is still open if the Editor wants to speak up.

John Christie.

6625 Fleming St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Voting and minerals

To the Editor:

Your editorial, "the farmer's case for title to mineral rights," is very appropriate and very enlightening.

Having a half section of patented land in the Lac la Biche area, only a few miles from the wild cat which gave so much trouble and loss of valuable equipment to the company, I am naturally very interested in your editorial.

Of course, the policy used by the Texans don't apply to these times: to compel a government to pass a law of relinquishment; but there is a better way, to compel our so-called S. C. government to relinquish even a part of the rights they seem to have taken away from land owners and that is to use our vote. Now is the time for land owners to act before the elections come around to make sure that they come across and to see that history don't repeat itself, that of vain promises: \$25 di-

vidend, tax free, dept. free loans, etc. Most people know that those promises were impractical, but to relinquish to the land owner his mineral rights are practical; if not all, at least a fair percentage.

T. F. LaBoucane.

Lac la Biche.

Insurance of farm trucks

To the Editor:

At the Farmers' Union convention held in Calgary recently there was almost complete unanimity on two very important questions. These were, proper provincial plan for public ownership and distribution of rural electrification and government insurance on motor cars and trucks.

At every organized body of rural viewpoint which I have attended during recent years there has been very definite approval of and a consistent demand for immediate action on both these questions.

Let us take a very brief glance at what has been accomplished in Saskatchewan. Every motor car and truck travelling under license is insured under the government plan of universal insurance. This coverage and protection is issued along with the license, so that one need have no fears whatever with regard to insurance coverage on any vehicles bearing the Saskatchewan license.

In addition, our neighbors down there are effecting very important savings in the cost of their coverage. The first cost of the ordinary compulsory insurance is the sum of seven dollars for a medium-sized truck (1½ tons) and from four dollars and a half for the older models up to ten dollars for the very newest cars. This is for the standard \$100.00 deductible type of insurance. In addition, there is the accident or personal benefit of the sum of \$3,000.00 plus \$625.00 for each dependent to a total of \$10,000.00, also payments for hospital, medical or funeral expenses. Further insurance with very high coverage in the public liability phase is available for a sum of \$17.50 in the case of passenger cars and from \$23.00 to \$25.00 in the case of farm trucks.

This scheme has been operating since April 1st, 1946, and in that time well over six million dollars have been paid out to thirty-three thousand claimants. But over and above this a surplus of eight hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars has accumulated. All this to the credit of the people of Saskatchewan as a whole. This is only an experiment. It works. We can do the same up here. We can save many thousands of dollars in the cost of our motor and truck insurance.

Jack Sutherland.

Drawer 20, Hanna, Alta.

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Ferrets, moth balls, granary stilts and the anti-rat crusade

By KERRY WOOD

AN old farmer came to our home the other night to talk about rats and ferrets. He was raised in an industrialized zone of England where there were ferreters of renown. These men would take contracts to rid warehouses of rats, popping their ferrets into jacket pockets to go visit the designated building after dark. There the ferrets were released to hunt down the squeaking, scurrying droves of rats.

The men had some method of "ringing" their pets, to prevent the animals dining on the flesh of rats they killed. If the ferrets couldn't feast, they stayed awake and went right on with the bloody business of slaughtering rats all night long. In the morning, the men collected their tired pets and went around the building with gunny sacks to gather scores and hundreds of dead rats. They were paid a penny per rat by the owners of the warehouse.

Why None Here?

The old gentleman who told me this wanted to know why ferrets, close relatives of our native weasels, weren't imported from England to Western Canada to help farmers keep destructive rats under control?

I couldn't answer his question. It is my good fortune to live in the last rat-free area left on this continent. However, we have an uneasy premonition that it won't be long before rats are swarming over Alberta. I've seen rats on only a few occasions: once right in our own rat-free town during a summer fair, when the midway unwittingly unloaded some of the pests in our fair grounds. As yet, we haven't got a rat problem in our part of the west and hence I've had no experience with control methods. Readers are asked to forgive my ignorance and be patient while I advance a few

theories, untested by practical contacts with *Eumys norvegicus*, the Norway Rat so noted for its destruction of human property.

Farmers have successfully organized during the past to wage war on other pests. Cattlemen have banded together to hunt down stock-killing grizzlies. They've driven killer wolves out of well settled farm districts. Crows have been reduced to controllable numbers by farmers — mostly American farmers, using the Roost-Bomb method of eradication in the birds' wintering regions. Farmers are working together more co-operatively every year on the reduction of Magpie numbers. And right now, anti-coyote campaigns are in full swing throughout the prairie provinces, with District Agriculturists giving farmers careful instruction in the use of the deadly cyanide-guns, 10-80 poison, and other control methods. Latest news from the farm front indicates that the coyote campaign is considered a great success.

The Worst Pest

Yet rats cause humans more trouble than any other pest or combination of pests. Each rat does \$2.00 worth of destruction to human produce every year, and the filthy rodents thrive in uncountable millions throughout our land. When one considers the staggering total of dollar damage done by rats annually on this continent, coyote poultry raids and lamb killing sprees look like amateur pranks by comparison.

So the old farmer who came to discuss ferrets and rats has a good point: Why couldn't there be rat-control groups similar to coyote-teams, organized in every western district where the pesky rodents are doing or likely to do damage? Farmers

should be instructed in all the latest rat-killing methods: the use of poisoned baits, how to put out that sticky poison which gets on rats' feet and is then licked off, where to set the best multiple traps, how to use cyanide gas if that method is feasible, perhaps even employing imported rat-killing ferrets and terriers in concentration areas. The old gent also wanted to know if it would be worthwhile to protect weasels in farm districts, to allow these murderous little cousins of ferrets prevent the spread of rats from farm to farm.

How do you feel about these ideas?

If we continue apathetic and do not organize anti-rat drives, how about some precautionary measures? I've been told that rats like dark, closed-in quarters. Therefore, couldn't western farmers make their granaries less attractive to rats by setting these small, portable buildings on Metal Stilts? We could use old metal pipes as stilts, while discarded oil-drums would make excellent Holder-Uppers.

An old oil-drum at each corner of a granary would raise the building about three feet off the ground; surely rats couldn't climb the metal drums (or pipes) to reach the grain, while they'd certainly not wish to live out in the open under such a raised storage-bin. (A farmer who wanted to protect bags of registered seed grain from the mice utilized a variation of this metal-stilt notion in a large barn loft: he used a batch of oil-drums to hold up a sizeable wooden platform, storing the seed grain on that platform completely out of reach of the hungry mice.)

Another suggestion comes from a second mouse-control



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stunt. If you want to keep mice out of a house attic, the simplest method is to buy a few pounds of Moth Balls at 20c per pound, scattering the balls in dark corners of the attic. Mice dislike and move away from the Moth Ball odour — which is also offensive to bats. Incidentally, one farmer wrote me that he sprinkled Moth-balls around the outer fences of his sheep pasture, renewing the dose twice a year, and claims he hasn't lost a single sheep nor any poultry to coyotes since he employed this queer protective device which keeps marauders away. Well, how about trying the Moth Ball method in rat districts? If it develops that rats dislike the naphtha odour, it would be a simple matter to protect the whole farm building set-up with the inexpensive chemical marbles.

These are only suggestions for your consideration. The old farmer who favors teams of ferreters and vigorous Anti-Rat Campaigns is coming back for another discussion one of these nights, so I want to have your ideas on how to make Life Un-beautiful for the Pesky Rat.

Morden announces the "Tiny Tim" pea

THE short-season garden will benefit from the introduction of the Tiny Tim pea by the Morden Experimental Station. This is a dwarf variety with marked tolerance of adverse weather conditions which make success in pea growing difficult.

High winds and hot weather during early summer on the Great Plains are frequently responsible for poor pea growth. The long vining varieties are easily twisted and torn by direct or eddying winds. Hot weather may prevent pea pods from filling properly. It was to escape the loss from such conditions that the Tiny Tim variety was developed. It is a selected dwarf plant mutation out of the cross Wisconsin Early Sweet x Engress.

The sturdiness of the Tiny Tim plants is due to their strong stems and restricted height, which is from 8 to 10 inches. Actually, it is the shortest vined pea variety yet encountered by investigators at Morden. In hot and dry weather the Tiny Tim plants have remained fresh while other varieties wilted.

The plants of Tiny Tim bear from 5 to 7 tightly filled pods 2¾ inches long. Each pod contains five peas. They are pale green in color and in Morden tests, 1951, measured up to 16% sugar.

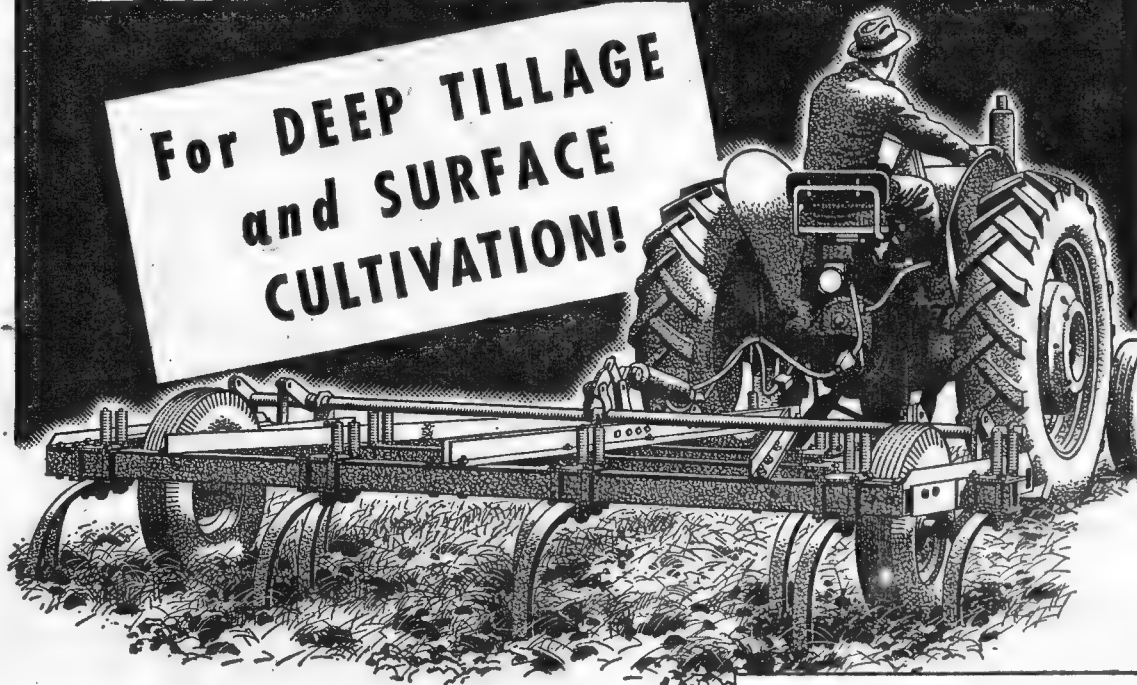
Pod yields of this very dwarf variety are likely to be small. However, close planting will make up, to a large extent, the quantity that is expected from a unit plot of land. A highly desirable foundation seed yield of 900 pounds from a half-acre plot planted in seven-inch rows was obtained at Morden in 1951.

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One glance at the great new Cockshutt DEEP CULTIVATOR will show you that it is built to handle the toughest, roughest tillage jobs you'll ever run into . . . built to give you years and years of efficient, low cost service.

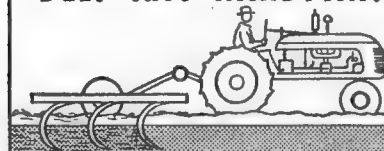
Worked deep, this great new Cockshutt machine is the ideal implement to break up hardpan where frost action cannot be relied on to do it. Its 2-inch chisel points crack up the hardpan quickly and easily, giving your land a chance to absorb and hold more moisture.

Used for shallow cultivation, the DEEP CULTIVATOR'S 16-inch-wide sweeps slide sharply under the surface, slicing off weed roots with almost no disruption of top-soil at all! Weed tops, straw and clods are left undisturbed to provide the trashy surface so vital in protecting your land against erosion.

Working your farm with a "Cockshutt" cuts down losses due to top-soil run-offs . . . assures better drainage . . . faster plant growth . . . deeper, sturdier root systems . . . stronger plants and higher crop yields. In your OWN best interests investigate this truly modern machine SOON!

WORKS HYDRAULICALLY AT
ANY DEPTH FROM 1" TO 12"

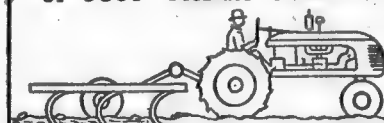
DEEP into HARDPAN!



DEEP TILLAGE

Deep driving chisel points crack and rip up hardpan formations . . . increasing moisture-absorption and reducing top-soil "run-offs". Result: better drainage, earlier seeding, deeper roots, higher crop yields.

or JUST UNDER SURFACE



SURFACE CULTIVATION

Sixteen-inch-wide sweeps, running level just below surface, cut weeds off at roots. Severed tops remain as protective "vegetable mat" spread over land to conserve moisture and reduce soil blowing.

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Keep AHEAD
with

COCKSHUTT



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FARM EQUIPMENT

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NEW, ALL-SOIL TRACTOR TIRE IS INTRODUCED

**Dominion Rubber Research
Perfects New Tread for
All Soils, All Purposes**

PROVED ON THOUSANDS OF FARMS

After many months of rigorous testing in all kinds of soils, the Dominion Royal GRIP-MASTER Tractor Tire is now being introduced to Canadian agriculture.

DEVELOPMENT of its unique "all-soil" tread began over a year and a half ago when Dominion Rubber Company researchers blueprinted a tire that would be effective in all kinds of field conditions. The first GRIP-MASTERS produced were put through gruelling marathon tests. The worst possible soil conditions were sought out to test the original tread design in action.

The primary aim of Dominion Rubber Company engineers was to create a tractor tire that would make as efficient use of engine power as possible, a tire that would translate engine power into pulling power with minimum losses caused by slippage.

THE RESULT of their lengthy research and development program is the GRIP-MASTER with its deeper tread — longer lugs — and extra lug bracing to prevent lay-back.

Dominion Rubber considers the extra lug bracings the most important feature of the new GRIP-MASTER because these keep the newly designed lugs rigid and upright. These contribute to longer wear and more efficient self-cleaning action.

THE TIRE CARCASS itself is made of high tensile cord coated with liquid rubber. Strong breaker plies in the carcass provide maximum resistance to shocks and bruises.

Many thousands of sets of GRIP-MASTERS have passed the acid test of actual operations in all seasons all across the continent. Two unique features of the new tire that have received much favorable comment from users are the full-width traction of the wider tread and the smooth operation of GRIP-MASTER tires on hard-surfaced roads.

DOMINION ROYAL Farm Tire Dealers from coast to coast in Canada are displaying the new GRIP-MASTER this month—in plenty of time for tractor owners to have a set installed for spring seeding.

HERE IT IS

**The tire YOU would design for YOUR Tractor
To Work Better . . . Last Longer . .**

In All Soils . . Pulling any Implement

The Great New

DOMINION ROYAL

GRIP-MASTER

ALL SOIL . . . ALL PURPOSE

TRACTOR TIRE

**NEW
FULL-WIDTH
BITE**

**OPEN
CENTRE
DESIGN**

**RUGGED
CARCASS
CONSTRUCTION**

**BRACED
LUGS—
NO LAY-BACK**

**EXCLUSIVE
SHOULDER
ANGLE**

**DOMINION
ROYAL
FARM
TIRES**

*Get all the Grip-Master facts
from your Dominion Royal Farm Tire Dealer*



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"After suffering from asthma a long time; I almost gave up hope of finding a medicine that would help me," writes Mr. A. Desforge, East Drive, Coniston, Ont. "In cold, damp weather I choked, gasped and fought for breath. My forehead and cheek-bones ached. I am thankful to say that I learned about RAZ-MAH. It proved to be just the medicine I needed for quick relief."

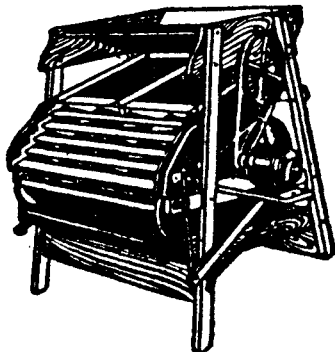
Enjoy longed-for relief from Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis or Hay-Fever. RAZ-MAH enables sufferers to breathe freely again, to dislodge choking phlegm. Get RAZ-MAH, 65c. \$1.35 at druggists. R-59

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By what door do we enter life?

By FRANK S. MORLEY, Ph.D., B.D.

IN the ancient Roman world, Janus was the God of the Doorways. One would see this two-headed god on doors and gates with one head looking back along the way one had come and the other facing the road ahead. Finally the blessing of Janus was invoked on any new enterprise. He became the God of Beginnings and when embarking on a journey or a business venture, one prayed to Janus. It was this god who gave his name to the first month of the year, January.

Did Jesus have this in mind when he said, "I am the door"? He may well have, because He would be familiar with this pagan diety. So Jesus asserts His right to displace Janus.

Now each of us chooses the door by which we shall enter into life and especially enter the New Year. Shall we enter through Janus or through Jesus? We shall enter through one of them. 1952 will be either pagan or Christian. Take Babbitt, the hero of Lewis' novel, "What was it all about? What did he want? Wealth? Social position? Travel? Servants? Yes, but only incidentally. 'I give it up,' he sighed." Or here is the biographer of Charles Second of England, relating, "Charles lifted the cup of pleasure to his lips with both hands and drank it to its dregs. But pleasure is not happiness. There is no happiness for him who lives and dies without beliefs, without enthusiasm, without love". So for these two men Janus was god of the doorways.

No Faith -

Lieutenant Whittaker has written a book "We Thought We Heard Angels Sing", inspired by twenty-one days of existing on a life raft in the Pacific. He says, "There are times in this war, in any war, when those kids need something more than just themselves to hang on to". I should think so. And not only in war, but in all life, we need something more than ourselves to hang on to. They say that one out of every eighteen persons in New York have had or are having psychiatric treatment. Every second hospital bed in the United States holds a mental case. People just can't face the future without faith. They must enter life through a god.

So the early Christians were described as "People of the Way". They not only believed that Jesus was the Door, they accepted His words in their entirety when He said, "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life". What did this mean? It meant at least three things.

It meant faith in the God of Jesus Christ. Christ described a God who loved mankind des-

perately and passionately. He believed that this God could be depended upon that He would never fail or forsake us. So the Apostles keep reiterating this truth. Paul constantly comes back to it. Peter reminds us that we have "a faithful Creator".

It is hard to believe in the love of God. I suppose this is because we ourselves are unfaithful, unfaithful in family, in friendships, and in business, so it is hard to imagine anyone entirely faithful. The Bible tells us, however, that though a mother might forget her child yet God will not forget us.

And how unthinkable it is that a parent forget a child! I shall never forget once in Eastern Canada going into a home on Christmas Eve. It was late. The children had gone to bed. The father and mother were seated on the floor beside a poor Christmas tree. It had a few pitiful ornaments. A few home-made toys were underneath. A few home-made candies. For this was during the depression and the father was unemployed. And when they saw me the tears rolled down their faces and they wept with shaking sobs. They so desperately wanted their children to have a Merry Christmas, not to awaken to a Christmas morning without any visit from Santa.

Two-Way Love

Now I tell you, if earthly parents love like that, how do you suppose the Eternal Father loves? Call Him Creator, call Him the Creative Force, call Him anything. Whatever He is, He gave me this heart to love. He put the love in your heart by which you love your child. Do you not suppose He loves too? Jesus says, "Yes". Jesus told us that He loved with a passion far beyond ours, and we could trust Him.

Some days we laugh a great deal; other days we are depressed. Some days everything is going our way; other days everything is against us. If only we could believe that God is faithful, we would not need to go down into the depths. We could walk in the radiance of His love always, we could live with power and peace always.

There is a lake in Central Asia called Lop Nor or "The Wandering Lake", because it changes location strangely. It is a very wide lake, but it is very shallow, only two feet in depth. So it dries up occasionally and the lilies rot and the mud stinks. Sometimes I think our faith is like that: shallow, drying up, becoming foul. We need a deep faith if we are going to live triumphantly these days.

An old Scotch mystic used to say, "When thou art low, make but a little cry to God, and thou shalt find Him in thy heart, and

all the powers of heaven at thy hand". These are the finest words I know outside the Bible. Repeat them over. They are my religion. They are true. Keep saying to yourself, "God loves me", and then add, "And I shall try to love Him".

If you are going to enter through Jesus, you must think more of others than yourself.

If the first commandment is, "Though shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind and with all thy strength", then surely the second follows, "Beloved, if God so loved us we ought also to love one another".

When Jesus is the door, we also enter into a life where all living has that peculiar quality known as Christian.

Germans living in East Germany — the Soviet Zone — complained bitterly that while Christianity was allowed to exist and while their preachers could speak of their religion and practise their worship, they were not allowed to relate religion and life. No mention could be made of their politics or their society. Christianity was being forced into a corner. The idea was cunning. The Communists could then say, "Look how little your religion means! It has no effect on your life. It is irrelevant. What a useless thing!"

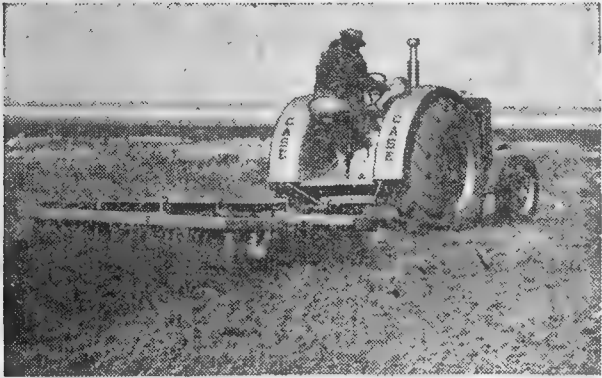
Into a Corner

Not only in Eastern Germany and in Communist countries is this distinction of religion and life forced upon preachers. In my own Church I have had people complain that some of my sermons constituted a criticism of politics or society. They were demanding exactly what Hitler demanded and Stalin demands: that the Church should occupy itself with a nebulous thing called "religion" and not have anything to do with life. If Jesus had been obedient to such a demand they would never have crucified Him.

True Christianity cannot be forced into a corner. It must include all life or no life. It must mean everything or nothing. To put boundaries around Christianity is to betray Christianity. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all..." Christ shares the throne of life with no idol. Either Jesus or Janus. You can't have both!

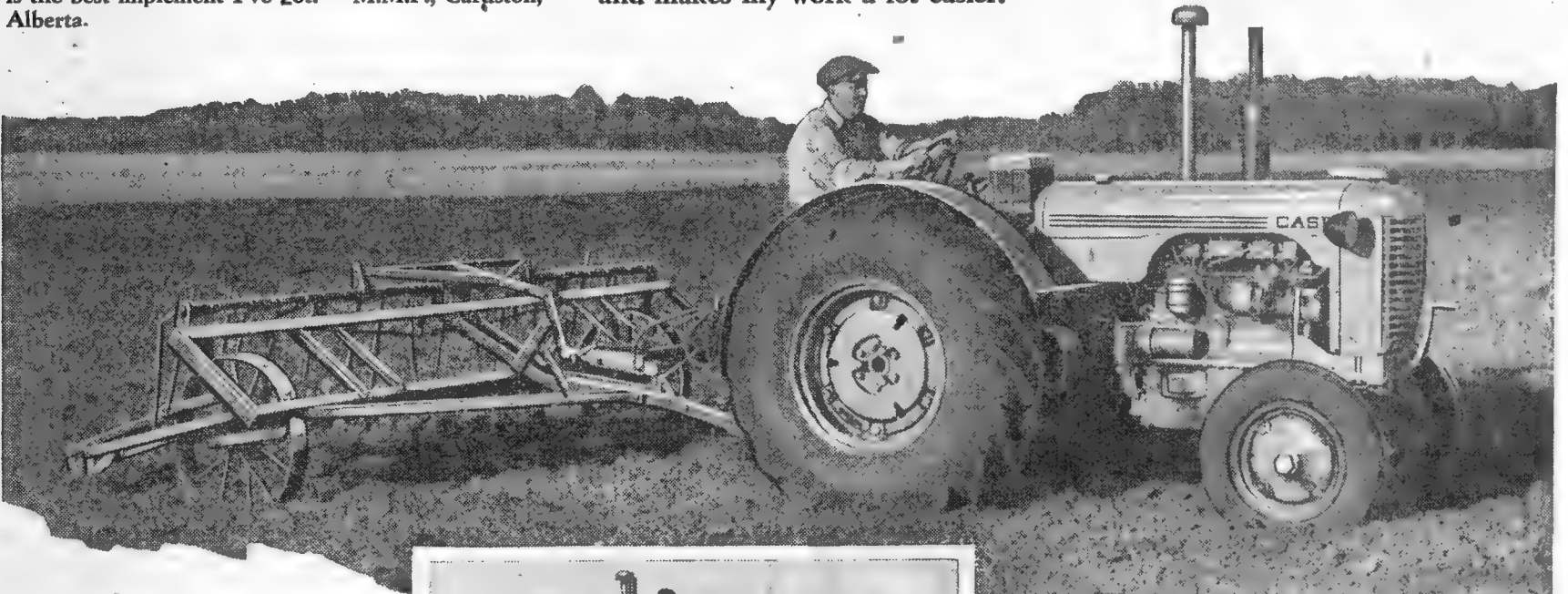
This is what it means to enter through Jesus as the door. Is such Christian living possible? Nothing else is possible. Everything else has failed. It is either Christ or chaos. As a modern novelist has said, for our world it is "either the mouth of a revolver or the foot of the Cross". It is the only salvation, the only hope, the only way of life. And some day mankind will turn from its wandering, its folly, its tortured mind and strange delusions. Some day it will hear the voice of the Son of God appealing to these foolish hearts of ours, "I am the Door".

"HARD TO BEAT for Low Total Power Cost"

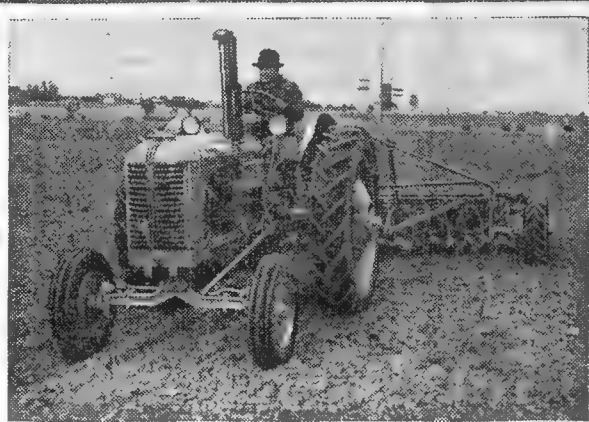


"My 4-5 plow Case Model 'LA' Tractor has lots of power . . . my son (shown above) says it's a lot better to drive than our previous tractor. We pull a spike tooth harrow behind our 'CO' Tiller with it and the 'LA' still has lots of power left . . . that Case Tiller is the best implement I've got."—M.M.F., Cardston, Alberta.

"I've been a Case owner for 21 years. . . ." writes C. J. Loewen of Giroux, Manitoba. "I think a lot of Case Tractors and I stick to them because 21 years' experience have proved to me that I get low upkeep and low fuel cost. . . . I know Case Tractors are hard to beat for Low Total Power Cost." Mr. Loewen is shown below with his 3-plow Case Model "D" Tractor and 10-foot Model "O" Field Cultivator. He says, "We have a lot of quack grass here. That Case Field Cultivator sure is a killer in quack. I sock it in as deep as it will go and my Case Tractor just walks off with it." Of the Case Hydraulic Control he says, "Wouldn't be without it. . . . Saves a lot of time and makes my work a lot easier."



"My Case 'DC-4' Tractor does a lot of hard work," writes Saskatchewan wheat farmer Adolf Miller (right); "but it isn't hard on gas. I wouldn't have anything but Case." The "DC-4" is the high-clearance model in the Case 3-plow "D" Series, popular with Prairie Province farmers for wading through mud and snow. They like its power and economy, too.



Prairie Province farmers find they can keep costs down and production up, make full use of the short growing season, with fast-working, long-lasting, fuel-saving Case Tractors and Implements. It really pays to farm with Case, so pay a visit to your Case dealer next time you're in town.

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Mark machines that interest you, write others in margin. Tear out and paste on postcard or mail in envelope to J. I. Case Co., Dept. FR-2 Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, or Toronto.

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Easy to go broke

I remember arriving at Calgary in May, 1906, on a through ticket from Liverpool. The passage across the Atlantic was made on the C.P.R. emigrant-cum-cattle boat, Lake Champlain, and due to very rough weather en voyage, and being hemmed in with ice for a day or so in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the voyage took fifteen days from Liverpool to Quebec. Train trip from Quebec to Calgary took about six days, with a stop at Winnipeg long enough to look over the city—almost knee deep in mud in places. Got a good meal in a restaurant there for 20 cents. Soup, meat and vegetables, pie, tea or coffee. One can definitely say: "Them days are gone for ever."

Got into Calgary one morning about 2:00 o'clock. Didn't know where to go at that hour, so with some train acquaintances, stretched out on the waiting-room seats to have a snooze until dawn. Later on we went over to the Immigration Hall. Besides my personal baggage, I had a dollar and a half as my worldly assets, and I wasn't a remittance man — strictly on my own. Later I "accepted a position" to unload building stone from a box car on to wagons. Later some of my train pals told me they had been hired to go river driving near High River, so I hired on too.

After the river driving job the C.P.R. availed themselves of my valuable services as a pick-and-shovel specialist on the section gang — special attention being paid to tie tamping. The rate of pay on that job was \$1.45 for a ten-hour day, and draw your month's pay on the 21st of the month following the one worked. Easy to go broke in those days.

Percy L. Owen.

R.R. 1, Comox, B.C.

Water boy

My father, Henry Appleyard, at the age of eleven, came to Winnipeg with his parents on July 18, 1874. He is now in his eighty-ninth year and my mother is now eighty-eight.

My father earned his first twenty-five cents by carrying pails of water to help build the Winnipeg city hall which is now in use. Then in 1883 he started farming on his own homestead at Grassmere, 20 miles northwest of Winnipeg.

For many years he used oxen in preference to horses as they were less expensive and much harder. He hauled oats to

Winnipeg and sold them for 12½ a bushel. He also hauled wheat to the Ogilvie elevator and got only forty cents a bushel.

Many times when they couldn't spare the oxen, my grandmother would walk to Winnipeg and carry a basket of butter on one arm and another basket or pail of eggs or berries on the other. She would start away at five o'clock in the morning and always make the return trip the same day. She had her regular customers, and did not spend much time in the city. During one summer she made 22 trips.

Mrs. Frank Perry.

Stonewall, Man.

Coyotes and rabbits

I remember when we first came to the homestead I was 14 years old but knew nothing whatever about coyotes. I was sent about one-half mile from our camp to a bit of breaking where father had planted potatoes that spring. After digging a few, my blood suddenly froze as I heard the hair-raising cry and bark of coyotes, seemingly only a few rods away over a knoll. Grabbing my pail, I ran for my life, to a bachelor's shack where a relative was helping dig a well. Breathlessly gasping out my narrow escape, I expected the men to grab guns and go in pursuit. Instead they chuckled comfortably as if I might have been chased by a rabbit! That ended my fear.

Mrs. Leta Porter.

Czar, Alta.

Cars barred

About 1905 or 6, when the old C.N.R. was just built from Winnipeg to Edmonton, my brother and I were in real estate in Gavoy. We bought an Oldsmobile touring car, two passenger, single cylinder engine, with a fly wheel as large as a 15-30 tractor; chain drive. I think if freight bills were looked up it would be the first car shipped out of Edmonton. I know it was the first in that part of the country.

To be safe, we asked the Mountie and the Vegreville policeman about driving it to Vegreville. They both advised us not to run it inside the city limits as it would cause no end of runaways. In those days teams were tied to hitching posts on both sides of the streets. So we used to run it to Vegreville and stop on a little golf course they had just east of

town and leave the car there and walk on into town to do our business. Then we had to walk out to the car and go home. About 18 or 20 years after this I was in Vegreville. The town policeman, Billy Rogers, and I were talking of old times. I told Billy the town should fire him because he was no good for a policeman any more. He asked why. I said, look at all the cars up and down the streets here. When we had our first car you wouldn't let us run it inside the city limits. We had to leave it outside and walk into town. Mr. Rogers got a great kick out of that, and we had a good laugh at the changes that take place in a community.

John Stonehocker, Sr.
Pierceland, Sask.

All named Richard

I remember in 1918 living in Richard, Sask., a small town named after the first settler, Mr. Emile Richard. Twenty little boys born that year took the name of Richard, even a son of mine, born at Richard, carries this name.

I was foreman on Mr. Richard's farms. I experienced the high winds and sand storms of Saskatchewan. I had to wear goggles all day in the spring to keep the dust out of my eyes.

No rain, water was scarce; only hard water from a few wells. Fuel wood was scarce, and only kindling could be bought and that in small quantities.

Fresh from the States, it was a tough life.

Jos. Lagacy.

Guy, Alta.

Who was she?

The most fun I ever had out of spending 98 cents was one time at the Hudson's Bay store in Calgary.

I stepped into the vestibule for some heat while I was waiting for another person. A little girl came in, nearly frozen, to get warm, too.

She got her eyes set on some sleeping garments in the show window so I asked her if she would like to have some of them. She sure would like some, but her dad was without a job, etc., so couldn't buy any (it was during the slump in 1914).

So I said I'd buy her some, so took her into the store and told a saleslady what I was going to do.

Well, you should see her little eyes bulge and glisten and the last I saw of her she was one happy child running for the door.

The saleslady gave me a very nice talking to for my gesture, and I often wonder if the girl remembers.

Emil Lorentson.

Bindloss, Alta.

7 acres an hour...

5 cents an acre

That's John Deere Diesel performance

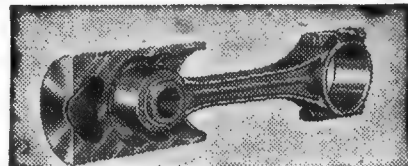
"I've driven a lot of good tractors in the big-power class," relates Mervin C. McIvor, Woodrow, Saskatchewan, "but in my estimation, none of them can beat the John Deere Model 'R' Diesel."

To check the economy and performance of the John Deere "R" against tractors he owned formerly, Mr. McIvor kept accurate work records the first few months of operation. During this time, he worked his "R" a total of 2400 acres—deep cultivating, disking, harrowing, packing and drilling—in 340 hours and on \$120.00 worth of fuel. On some of the toughest grain-growing jobs, that's an average of slightly over *seven acres an hour* at a cost of only *five cents an acre* for fuel.

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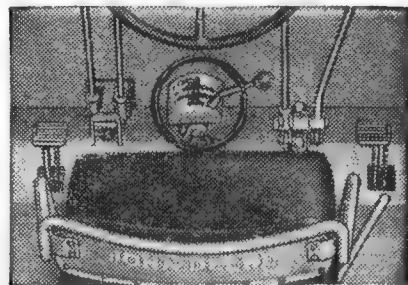
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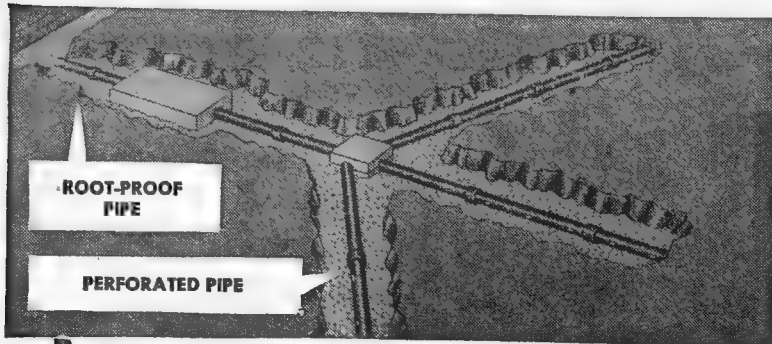
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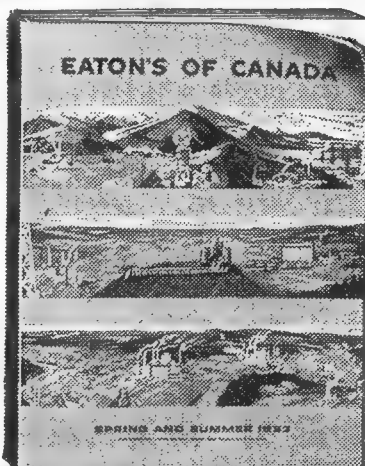


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Marketing Boards draw support of Fruit Growers

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

ALTHOUGH there has been a lot of criticism of grower boards and their marketing policies in this province during the past few years, delegates of the 63rd annual convention of B.C. Fruit Growers' Association stood firm in their conviction that their setup is the one means of stabilizing their industry.

Readers of Farm and Ranch Review will recall the collapse of the fruit board in the Maritimes; also the fact that poultry producers in B.C. voted against a poultry board. They will also recall the onslaughts of complaints against the B.C. Milk Board, and criticisms of the vegetable boards of this coastal province.

The orchardists, however, have a three-party contract which they believe is the best method at hand for keeping their industry on a sound footing. Contracts between the growers and B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd., grower-owned selling agency, which in turn has a contract with the packing houses.

Hon. Harry Bowman, provincial minister of agriculture, addressing more than 300 persons attending the opening sessions of the three-day convention, said that the setup of B.C. Fruit Growers' Association had a stabilizing effect upon agriculture.

Referring to B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd., the selling agency, A. K. Loyd, president and general manager, said:

"Since the formation of B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd., the selling charge for apples was 3¼ cents per box. Owing to increased costs of every description, the selling charge was increased to four cents with the endorsement of last year's convention, and the consent of the parties to the contract.

"The selling charge in other apple-growing areas ranges from eight to 15 cents per box; a conservative average would be 10 cents per box.

"Considering the services performed by the growers' own central selling agency, there is a direct saving of approximately six cents per box, or an average of \$300,000 per year.

Pooling System

"The conduct of the pooling system is an operation which offers the growers a powerful weapon, and is additional to the duties of the selling operation.

"The concentration and unification of the deal has enabled the central selling agency to reduce bad debts almost to the vanishing point; to deal more successfully than would otherwise be possible with claims; to handle merchandise affairs of the industry with minimum investment of capital; and to hold producers together, in all the

very wide area served by it, by means of a contract in which the duties of the various sections of the industry are laid down in black and white.

"I do not think it is too much to reiterate the same statement that was made 12 years ago,—that while such an organization cannot guarantee high levels or artificial prices, by working together in good times and bad times, it can and will bring back to the producer more of the consumer's dollar than any other method."

The fruit growers are struggling mightily to reduce costs all along the line from orchard to consumer, and they are not inarticulate when it comes to talking about railroad rates.

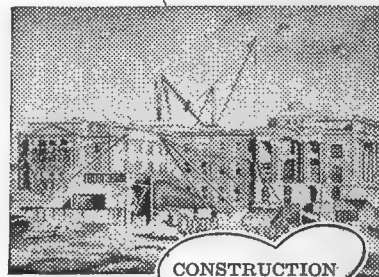
Railway Rates

Mr. Loyd said: "For many years we have complained of railway rates as being one of the major obstacles to conveying our merchandise to the consumer at reasonable cost.

"We still maintain that these rates are much too high. But I think also that it should be mentioned that during the past year, on two occasions the railroads have met our forceful protests and have reduced their rates, both to the east and in the west.

"I would not like this to be construed as saying that we are by any means pleased or satisfied with the existing situation, but since we have in the past criticized them in no uncertain manner, it is perhaps only fair that we should take notice of the concessions granted us during the past season."

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In practically every year since Alberta was formed, construction industries have shown healthy gains. Visible in Mrs. Armstrong's painting are some of the physical elements of building. Invisible aids include many services offered by Treasury Branches of the Province of Alberta. Construction loans, personal loans, safe keeping of valuables, money orders, two specialized savings systems — these are but some of the friendly, helpful services offered by your nearest Treasury Branch. Get to know your Treasury Branch manager — soon!

Your Provincial
TREASURY BRANCHES

This continual pressure for lowering carrying charges is of no small interest to the prairie farmer because B.C. Tree Fruits is ever carrying on an aggressive campaign to sell more to the cities and villages of the plains.

In fact a novel feature of the convention this year was the reading by J. B. Lander, sales manager of B.C. Tree Fruits, some of the records of shipments to prairie villages, showing mixed cars of several varieties of apples, plums, tomatoes, and onions; smaller than usual quantities, but designed to service communities in sparsely populated regions.

In other words the selling agency is poking into every nook and cranny to obtain revenue.

Self-critical

It may be of interest also to the prairie farmer that the orchard organizations are definitely self-critical; and this I believe is a healthy sign. Their officials, that is their paid employees, constantly harp on the fact that only the finest marketable grades are to be served to the public.

They have an amazing business setup in modernist offices in Kelowna, complete with teletypes for fast action in delivering the products to city and village in finest condition.

They campaign among the retailers of village stores, advising them how to present the product when it is received. They experiment constantly with new containers, with a view to lowering costs, and also protect the fruit while in transit.

Last year they voted \$1,000 to the B.C. Research Council for research into more suitable containers. They had an expert visit the Okanagan during the packing season in an effort to solve the packing box problems. This work is continuing.

Worthy of mention, too, is the fact that they vote \$5,000 per year for the federal government experimental station at Summerland.

No one can fail to be impressed by the lengths these fruit grower organizations go to make sure that a high quality product reaches the consumer, the prairie farmer, in excellent condition.

But as in all businesses, these growers do receive complaints. It must be borne in mind, however, that these fruits, especially soft fruits are a perishable commodity. They must be picked at the right moment. They must be packed carefully, treated gently on the road, scientifically chilled, and efficiently marketed.

As one of the officials remarked: "You can kick citrus fruits around, and they will stand a lot of it; but in the soft fruit industry you have to take exceptional care to get the product to the consumer in such excellent shape that he will come back for more."

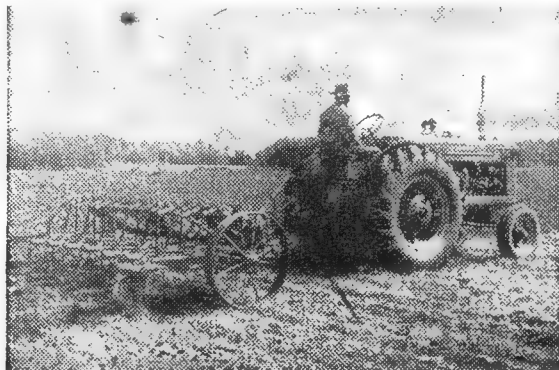


For toughest drawbar work! Here, a McCormick W-9 teams up with a McCormick No. 3 Bar Tiller on a stubble mulching job.

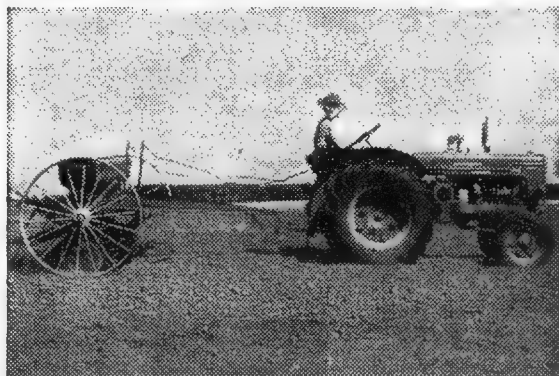
Cut your field time in half with a McCormick W-9 or WD-9 tractor



The McCormick W-6 supplies ample power to pull three stubble plows—or a 10-foot field cultivator—or drive a 28-inch thrasher. In one working day it will plow 9 to 13 acres, disk 30 to 40 acres, see (14 foot drill) 40 to 60 acres, cultivate 30 to 40 acres and peg tooth harrow 80 acres.



The McCormick WD-6 is a Diesel on rubber—does all the work of a McCormick W-6 on low-cost diesel fuel, cutting operating costs to the bone. Equipped with famous all-weather starting system, the International Diesel engine not only uses cheaper fuel but uses less fuel than a conventional engine.



The McCormick W-4 is a 2-plow tractor. Its average daily work capacity: plowing, 7 to 12 acres; disking, 25 to 30 acres; seeding (10 foot drill), 35 acres; peg tooth harrowing, upwards of 70 acres; cultivating, 20 to 25 acres; combining (depending on width of cut), 10 to 25 acres.

A big, nimble McCormick W-9 or WD-9 tractor will plow an acre in 30 minutes! It will handle all your field work in half the time it takes with a 2-plow tractor, doing it all in days instead of weeks. Furthermore, it is mighty comfortable to drive and easy to handle. With the McCormick WD-9 Standard tractor you get all the money-saving advantages of an International Diesel—easy all-weather starting—peak power, peak performance, at down-to-earth cost for fuel and upkeep.

Actually there are five McCormick Standard tractor models to choose from, enabling you to select the type and size best suited to your farm. Regardless of the one you choose, you're assured of plenty of sturdy, dependable power at drawbar, belt and power take-off. You get other advantages too—convenient controls, operating comfort, modern styling, five forward speeds and accessible unit design.

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Monument to Faith



We've heard so much about farmers going out of cattle in Saskatchewan that this picture of a new barn intrigued us. It was completed last summer by the Porter brothers of Gainsborough. John M. Porter, who sent us the picture, said it should be evidence that they are planning to be in the cattle business for many years to come.

Churchill visited U.S. to trade policies for steel

By BEN MALKIN

PRIME MINISTER Winston Churchill's visit to this continent in January turned world attention from the European to the Asian scene. Reports on the nature of his talks with President Truman began to leak out soon after his visit to Washington. Here is the deal Mr. Churchill is supposed to have made.

Britain would support American policy in China, while the United States would drop its pressure against Britain to join a European federation, but instead would go along with Mr. Churchill in his ideas for a closer union between Britain and the U.S. This would include increased economic aid for Britain, and according to early reports, Britain would get 1,000,000 tons of steel from the U.S. in 1952. Partly, this would be paid for by sending the U.S. aluminum and tin.

In China, Britain would go along if the United States considered it necessary to blockade the Chinese coastline, or went even further, and decided to bomb Chinese cities and military installations. This might happen if the Korean truce talks finally broke down, or if the Chinese entered the war being waged in Indo-China against the French.

Policy Switch

Such an agreement would represent a major departure in British policy. Last year, Britain had advanced several forceful arguments against getting involved in a war on the Chinese mainland. For one thing, it would draw off large forces from Europe, which Britain considered the main theater in the cold war. For another, it would drive China more firmly into Russia's arms, when there

was still a chance that these two countries would quarrel, for they have many contradictory interests, especially in Manchuria. Finally, a war by the West against China would be looked on as an imperialist invasion by the rest of Asia. Thus, the hostility of Asian countries such as India and Indonesia might be incurred, when the West should exert every effort to win their friendship.

These arguments are still strong. It is evidence of Britain's desperate economic position that she apparently gave them up in return for more American aid.

As much as anything, this crisis seems to be one of shortage of raw materials. The United States economy now produces just about as many goods, or more, than the rest of the world put together. It has been expanding at what Walter Lippman, the American commentator, describes as an explosive rate. In doing so, it has combed the world for raw materials — tin, wool, iron ore and so forth — and has been able to offer prices that no one else could meet. This means that other countries must reduce their own imports of raw materials to a point where their living standards become dangerously low, or else they must seek American aid.

Britain is doing both. In January, at the London meeting of finance ministers from Commonwealth countries, it was decided to increase austerity by reducing imports. At the same time, in Washington, Mr. Churchill sought materials which could at least be used in Britain's rearmament program, so as to keep some kind of civilian production going.

Whether this will work for very long remains a question.

Better Pool

Unless a better system of pooling raw materials is worked out than has hitherto been devised, the basic problems will still remain. Europe and Britain simply can't outbid the Americans in the race for such commodities. Moreover, it would make sense if the Americans were to shoulder a bigger share of the rearmament burden directly, and cut back on their own civilian production, rather than send materials to Britain and Europe for the production of armaments.

In that way, the United States would increase its production of armaments, and Europe would raise its production of civilian goods, especially those aimed at the export market. The Western powers would still have the same total amount of armaments to share among themselves, while Europe's civilian economy would be stronger in relation to that of the U.S. But while this kind of proposition makes sense, talking the Americans into it is another matter. It's a deal of this kind that Mr. Churchill apparently has in mind when he talks of Atlantic Union. Already, he has said that Britain's rearmament program is too ambitious for the country's productive capacity. But it's doubtful whether he has sold the Americans on it all the way. He has apparently done it only to a limited extent, and in return for British support of United States policy in China.

Feeding cows

IAST winter the 20 grade Holstein cows on the Anton Resler and Sons' place were fed only in the mornings. Yet they topped the Steele County, Minn., DHIA last year with a 509-pound butterfat average. Here's how the Reslers did it:

They started milking at 5 a.m., and didn't feed a thing until the milking was finished. Then they gave the cows their corn silage, with a grain mixture sprinkled on top.

The cows polished this off while the Reslers were in at breakfast. Then, about mid-morning, they turned the cows out, cleaned the stalls and gutters, bedded the place down, and heaped up good-sized helpings of chopped brome-alfalfa in front of the stanchions. That ended the feeding until next morning.

What do the Reslers think about this feeding system?

"We're all for it," says Anton Resler, a GI on-the-farm training instructor. "It saves us work, of course; and the cows seem more contented. While we can't say that it alone has helped our herd average, we can't see that it has harmed our production, which jumped from 432 pounds fat a year to the present 509."

—Farm Journal.

Farm Service Facts

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HOW TO SAVE TRACTOR FUEL

Cost studies show that the annual bill for tractor fuel is roughly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total yearly cost of operating a 3-4 plow tractor. The relationship between fuel cost and the total cost of operation will, of course, vary with the type of service and the number of hours the tractor is used each year. Since the yearly fuel bill represents a large cash expenditure, prevention of waste and maximum economy in the use of fuel is obviously important. Here are some of the ways to save on your yearly fuel bill.

When operating a tractor, it is well to bear in mind that idling wastes fuel and in one year idling time can add up to 100 hours.

The use of wheel weights or liquid in the tires gives better traction and saves fuel.

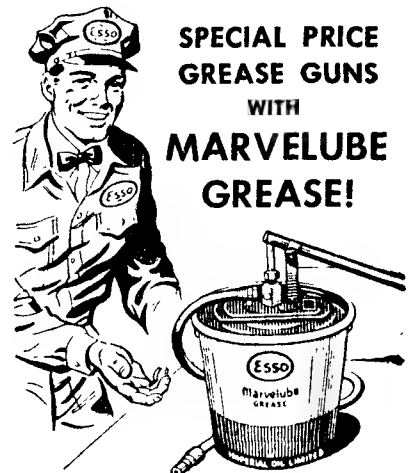
While proper lubrication and timely servicing is always important, regular servicing of the air cleaner is particularly important because it will save fuel. A dirty air cleaner will not only accelerate engine wear, it can waste quite a few gallons of fuel each day.

Filling your Storage Tank and Tractor

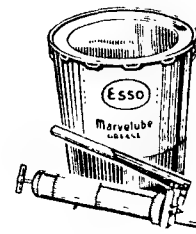
If you're using a leaky can to fill your tractor throw it away and replace it with a good one, or better yet, with a Storage Tank that has a good hose. Running over the tractor tank is wasteful. Spilled gasoline is dangerous, and particularly so if the tractor is running. When the storage tank is filled leave room for expansion. Locate the storage tank at a safe

Use the Right Fuel

Regular gasoline such as Esso has a sufficiently high octane rating for maximum economy and power in the high compression tractor, as long as there is no 'pinging'. Severe 'pinging' will reduce power and may subject the engine to considerable strain. If the engine is free from carbon and properly timed, the only remedy for 'pinging' is to use a higher octane fuel.



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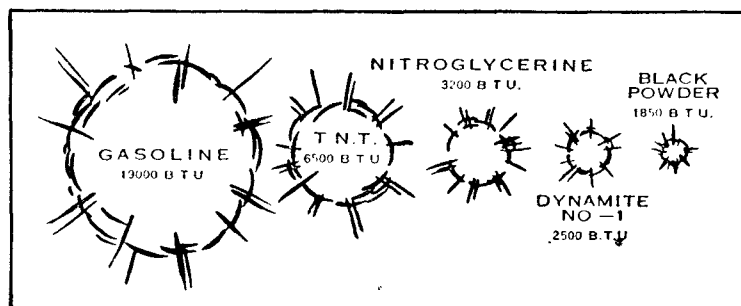
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**Next issue
of Farm Service Facts
will deal with
lubricants.**



Gasoline contains more potential energy (measured in British Thermal Units) than any of the commonly known explosives. Disregard of safety precautions may lose your gasoline and your life. Follow the suggestions in this article if you want to save money and get more work from each tankful of gasoline.

distance from buildings. If possible provide shade over the tank.

Adjust Your Tractor

The correct carburetor setting for full load, idling and the right idling speed (when the engine is warmed up) can save up to 100 or even 200 gallons of fuel each year. Be sure your tractor is operating at the right temperature—check your thermostat to see that it is working properly. Correct timing and regular servicing of the electrical system will also save fuel and give better performance.

Starting and Operating the Tractor

Before starting, check for leaks in the fuel line. If the carburetor leaks when the fuel is turned on, it may require a new float or new float valve to correct it. Warm up the tractor as quickly as possible after starting by using the radiator shutter or a radiator cover. Using the choke longer than absolutely necessary can waste fuel at the rate of about a gallon an hour.

However, seldom if ever is it necessary to use a higher octane, higher priced, premium gasoline.

Premium gasolines such as Esso Extra are made for use in the high compression automobile engine.

An increasing number of medium and low compression tractors are being operated on lower octane gasolines such as Acto. Compared with heavier fuels, gasoline gives economical operation and better performance under varying loads and temperatures. Starting presents no problem and the time required for warming up is reduced to a minimum. During idling and under light load, heavier fuels require more heat than is available for complete combustion. Since gasoline requires less heat, there is no unburned fuel which can be forced down past the pistons into the crankcase. Therefore, the problem of crankcase dilution disappears when gasoline is used.

For diesel tractors, the main requirement is a clean fuel. Dirty fuel and water in the fuel will plug filters and will in time cause sticking plungers and wear in the injection pump as well as nozzle valves. One way of keeping fuel clean is to use a storage tank.

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Antiseptic OINTMENT

Fertilizer tests show fine results in Sask.

IN a review of fertilizer trials conducted throughout the province in 1951, the Saskatchewan Fertilizer Advisory Council points out that it considers the use of fertilizer is vital in Saskatchewan's farming program, not only from the standpoint of immediate returns, but also from the long-term viewpoint of maintaining soil fertility and a stable agriculture.

With satisfactory moisture conditions prevailing in most areas, highly profitable increases were generally obtained from the use of commercial fertilizers in numerous tests conducted by the experimental stations, the Dominion forage crops laboratory and the soils department at the University of Saskatchewan. Results were in line with those obtained in previous years and supported a growing volume of evidence favoring the use of fertilizers on many soil types in Saskatchewan.

The largest returns from the use of commercial fertilizers were obtained in the black and transition soil zones. In this zone the use of a phosphatic fertilizer 11-48-0 at 40 to 60 pounds per acre was recom-

mended on summerfallow crops. Stubble crops also respond well to fertilizers in the black and transition soil zones. For stubble crops 11-48-0 at 40 to 60 pounds per acre or 16-20-0 at 50-60 pounds per acre is recommended on stubble crops at least on a trial basis.

Manure is Vital

The gray wooded soils of the province are low in organic matter, fertility and lack satisfactory structure and tilth. It was noticed by the Council that the use of a legume in the rotation and use of barnyard manure on these soils are major

features of a satisfactory farming program. Due to the low levels of nitrogen, phosphorus and sulphur on these soils, commercial fertilizers are decidedly important. Barnyard manure is recommended at 10-15 tons per acre applied in the summerfallow year of the rotation. For the gray wooded soils, 11-48-0 at 40-60 pounds per acre on grain crops in a legume-grain rotation or 50-75 pounds of 16-20-0 per acre where the organic matter content is low, is recommended.

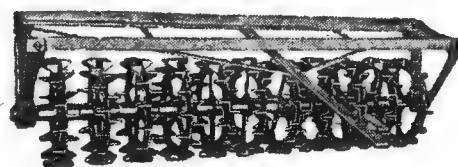
In the dark brown soil zone, profitable yield increases have been general from the use of fertilizer on summerfallow crops. At least 40 pounds of 11-48-0 per acre for heavy soils and at least 30 pounds per acre on medium textured soils is recommended. For stubble crops in the dark brown soil zone similar or slightly lower rates are suggested on a trial basis.

The Council felt that a general recommendation for the use of fertilizer in the brown soil zone of south-western Saskatchewan could not be made at present. Good responses have been obtained on the heavier soils and on some medium-textured soils in this zone. Where moisture reserves are satisfactory 11-48-0 at 40 pounds per acre on heavy soils and 30



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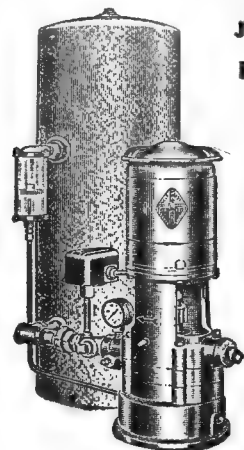
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pounds per acre on medium-textured soils is recommended on a trial basis. It was emphasized that an unfertilized check strip should always be left through the field to compare fertilizer response.

In both the brown and dark brown soil zones fertilizers are not generally recommended on light, sandy soils.

Legumes on the gray wooded soils respond strongly to addition of sulphur 16-20-0 (which contains 14 pounds of sulphur per 100 pounds) applied with the nurse crop at 50 pounds per acre. If applied to the alfalfa sod application in the fall is recommended.

Satisfactory results are also obtained by applications of sulphur as gypsum (or land plaster) at 50-60 pounds per acre. A satisfactory program is the use of 16-20-0 at seeding time and the use of 16-20-0 or gypsum in succeeding years to supply sulphur.

Results for the past two or three years indicate that profitable increases of forage and seed may be obtained by the application of nitrogen fertilizers on grasses. Ammonium nitrate at 100-150 pounds per acre applied in early fall, August or September, is recommended in all but the brown soil zone.

Nitrogen Tests

Some consideration was given by the Council to the widespread evidence of nitrogen deficiency. Results to date have not shown any marked difference between 11-48-0 and 16-20-0 where there are indications of nitrogen deficiency, except on the lighter soils of the transition and gray wooded soil zones.

On some heavy soils such as Regina heavy clay and Sceptre heavy clay, it may be worthwhile for farmers concerned about nitrogen deficiency to check the use of 16-20-0 against 11-48-0.

Liquid Fertilizer

Liquid fertilizer was tested further in 1951. In addition to seed treatment a combination of seed treatment with a foliage spray was tested. This combination, as in the case of seed treatment, showed no significant increase. Since experimental work with liquid ferti-

lizers over a period of three years has shown no satisfactory increase in yield, the use of liquid fertilizers on grain crops in Saskatchewan is definitely not recommended.

Preliminary experimental work on 2,4-D dust, fortified with nutrient elements, showed no general response in 1951. The use of these fortified dusts as well, is not recommended in Saskatchewan.

It was pointed out that fertilizer trials have been conducted over a 14-year period by the various experimental institutions in Saskatchewan. The results have shown that highly profitable returns can be expected in all but the brown soil zone. Since responses do vary from year to year and from farm to farm, farmers should attempt to test fertilizers for a number of years to determine the value of fertilizers on their own land.

Contour crop land gives higher yield

REINHARDT Fisher of Sentinel Butte, N.D., estimates his contour strip cropping averaged about 4 bushels more per acre this year than his non-contoured land.

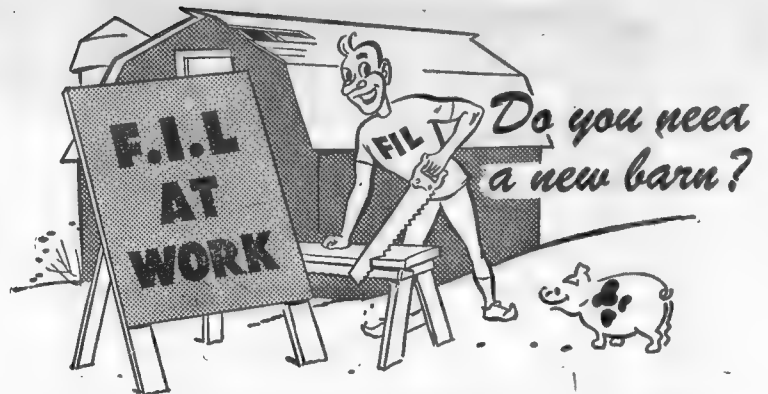
Fisher contoured 160 acres two years ago and contoured his pasture this year. He left grass buffers of 20 feet or more between the strips and keeps all the waterways and hilltops in grass. He uses a stubble mulch type of summerfallow on all his land, both contoured and un-contoured.

Answers to Canadian Quiz

1. The Hon. Cairine Wilson in Feb., 1930.
2. 102.
3. In Nova Scotia in 1623.
4. Etienne Brule.
5. In 1836, between Montreal and La Prairie, Quebec.
6. In 1917.
7. In 1875.
8. Moose Jaw, due to the repairs being performed with a moose jawbone.
9. Albert D. Watson.
10. John Buchan, who, of course, became Lord Tweedsmuir.

Solution to last month's puzzle

O	R	E	S	T	S	P	A	S	P	A	R	T	G	A	U	N	T		
E	R	A	S	E	R	C	A	N	T	E	D	E	R	R	A	P	I	E	R
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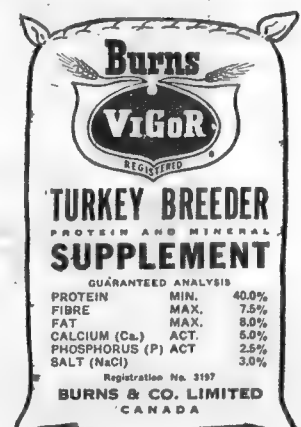
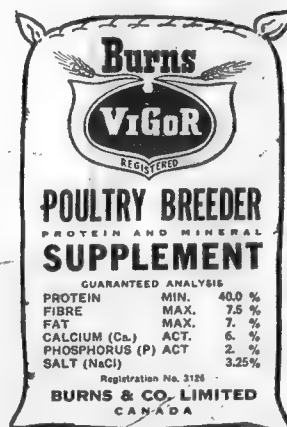
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PURITY

ALL-PURPOSE
FLOUR

presents No. 9 of Canada's leading recipes

CHOCOLATE DATE BARS

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1/2 cup Purity Flour | 1/2 cup Chocolate Chips |
| teaspoon Baking Powder | 1 cup Finely Chopped Dates |
| teaspoon Salt and 2 Eggs | 1 cup Chopped Walnuts |
| Cup Granulated White Sugar | Pre-heat oven to 375° F. |

1. Sift flour, measure, add baking powder and salt and sift again.
2. Into a large bowl put sugar, eggs, chocolate chips, dates and walnuts. Blend very thoroughly with a fork.
3. Work in sifted dry ingredients until all flour is absorbed.
4. Spread in a well-greased 9" x 9" shallow pan and bake in a moderate oven 375° F. for 25 minutes.
5. Remove from oven—loosen edges with a knife and allow to cool in pan before cutting in bars and storing in an air-tight tin.



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Wonderful Flavour!

5126

Farm and Ranch housewife

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

It's all done with ordinary sheets!

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

SMART homemakers are beginning to realize that sheets play a far more important role in the home than just being used on the beds! For years, professional decorators have been using the colored sheets for draped swags and draperies and there really is no limit to the charm and versatility you can achieve by following their examples.

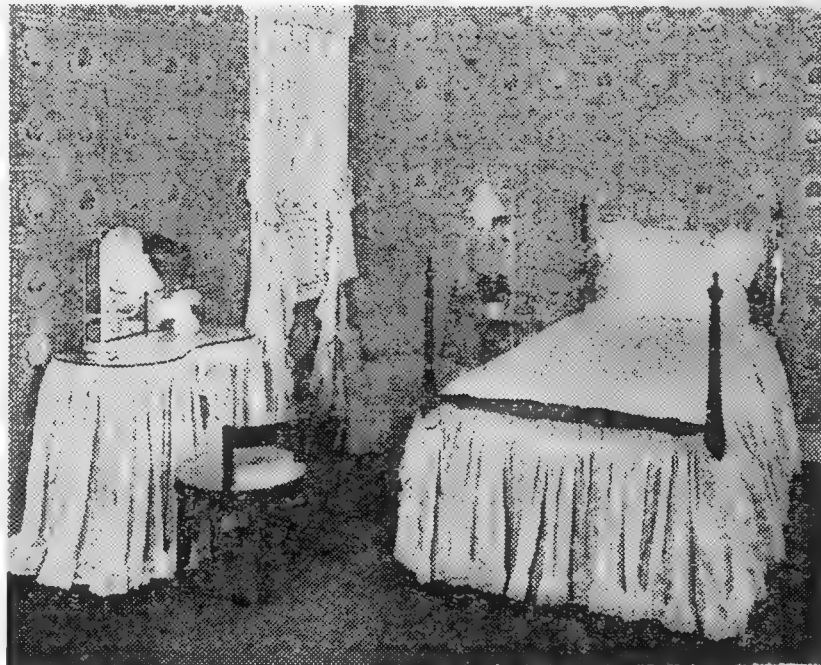
One double bed sheet gives you seven full square yards of unseamed material that you know by experience is sturdy and washable. To make a pair of curtains, just tear a sheet lengthwise, measure window length, add a heading, hem the torn edges, and you are finished unless you want to add some sort of trimming. This can be done at very little expense.

There are lovely pastel shades that you can buy, or you can home-dye sheets if you like to work with a dye-pot. For

children's rooms, there is nothing more practical than sheets and when soiled they can be starched or not and will remain crisp and fresh for a long time. For baby's room, cutout designs may be applied, if you wish to add some handwork.

Always tear sheets instead of cutting them as this insures straight, true edges and tearing is a jiffy process. Allow for shrinkage in length, sheets shrink about five percent, or five inches, in length, but hardly any in width. You can either allow for shrinkage in length, or shrink the sheets before making into curtains, spreads, etc.

You can see from the bedroom shown how attractive ordinary sheets can be when made into curtains, pads, dressing table skirts, and pillows or shams. Once you start using them you will be amazed at the possibilities they offer in the way of home-decoration!



Four double-bed sheets were used to make bedspread, pillowsham, curtains and skirt to dressing table. The eyelet embroidery came from dime store. Get busy with your sewing machine — you can "do" a room like this for around twenty dollars, and you know how sheets wash!

The Dishpan Philosopher

A SAGE I would have liked to know died I can't say how long ago. Oliver Edwards was his name and very famous he became, though anything he said or wrote folks seldom bother now to quote. But his philosophy was sound — we should have more of it around. The world, he knew, was in a mess — just like the times are now I guess — and with his sympathetic mind he wished to mourn for lost mankind. He really hated to be seen without a sad and sober mien. But proper gloom he couldn't win for "cheerfulness kept breaking in."

And after all it does no good on all our various ills to brood. Our own, and those of fellow-man, it's well to work on when we can. But even so it is no sin to "let some cheerfulness break in."

Do consumers buy by price? Read this strange report!

RECENTLY, it is reported from British Columbia, a branch of one of the chain grocery stores put on an experiment to prove that consumers buy by price. The manager of this branch divided up a batch of identical tomatoes. One half, he priced at 25c a pound, and the other at 29c a pound. At the end of the day, all the 29c tomatoes had been sold. Hardly any of the 25c ones had been touched. This experiment certainly indicates that consumers buy by price; that they do not judge the quality of the fruit or vegetables they are buying, simply figuring that the more they pay, the better value they must get.

A survey conducted by the Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association showed that when foods went down below a certain price, people refused to buy them. Thus, at the height of the lettuce season, when lettuce is plentiful and good, lettuce at five cents a head

will not sell. People will buy ten-cent lettuce. If it's cheaper than that, they figure it's no good.

These reports disturb us. We hope they will also disturb our members, and that we will all make every effort to buy the best quality we can afford, at the best price. Perhaps this is where our thrift effort should start. Let us plan our buying carefully, and, if possible, allow more time for our purchasing, so that we will be sure that we get exactly and only what we need, at the best possible price. Don't let us be carried away by so-called bargains. It has been said that women will buy anything on which they think the store is losing money. This is an outrageous charge, but let's make sure we do not deserve it. It is true that all shoppers love a bargain. But no purchase is a bargain, if we do not really need it.—(From the Canadian Association of Consumers.)

Now's the time for popcorn balls!

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

YOUNGSTERS love to pop corn and when allowed to make popcorn balls, they feel particularly well treated. Even when there is company coming soon so there is hardly time to make the popcorn and then the balls, they can have the fun of making something exactly as good—and as much fun. Just substitute puffed-wheat or rice for the popped corn, using this recipe:

Yummy Balls

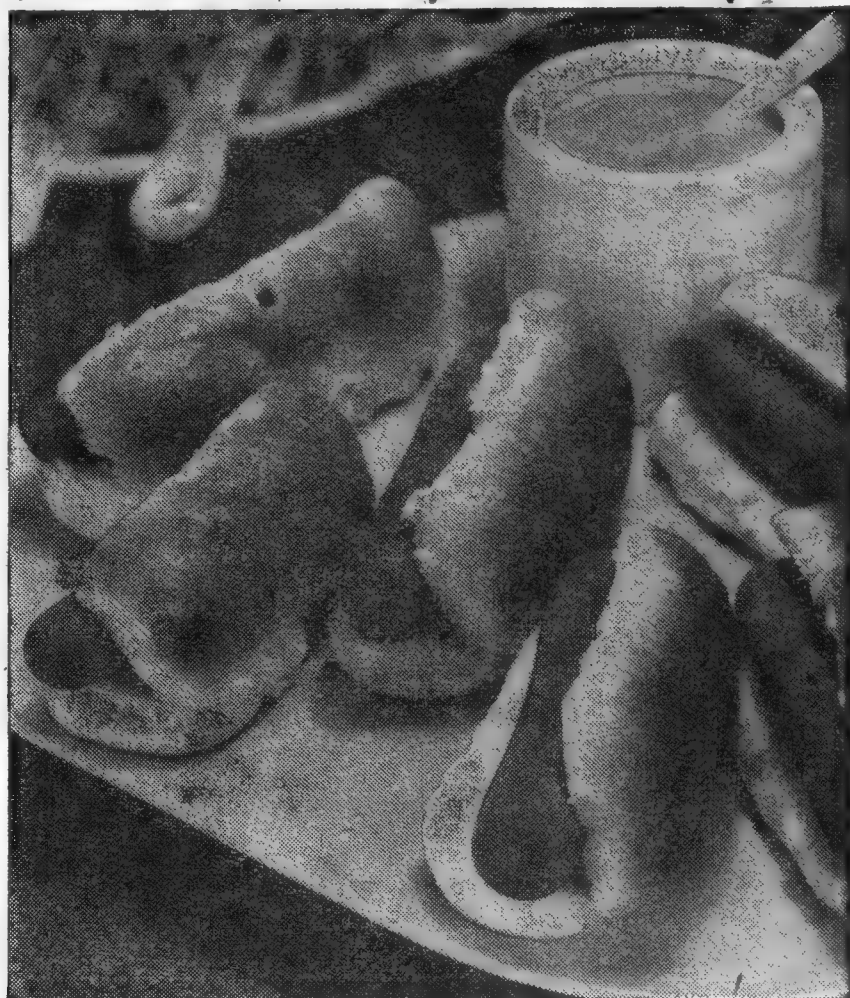
- 1 pkg. of puffed wheat or puffed rice
- 1 cup light molasses

- 2 tblsps. butter
- ¼ tblsp. vinegar
- 1/3 cup sugar
- 2/3 cup nut-meats (optional)

Melt butter (or substitute) in saucepan, add sugar and molasses and stir until sugar is dissolved. Continue cooking to 268, or until brittle when dropped in cold water. Stir lightly during last of cooking, to prevent burning. Add vinegar and mix lightly, then pour mixture over puffed wheat, or rice (or popped corn if there was time to pop it) and add nuts, if you use them. Stir until well blended then shape into balls with well-greased hands, and press firmly.



Greet the Gang!



Munchy Wiener Rolls...

no trick at all
with new fast
DRY Yeast!

●For your next get-together, pull a trayful of these steaming rolls out of the hot oven—pop in the “weenies” and ply the mustard. My! they’re marvellous—and so easily made with the wonderful new Fleischmann’s Fast Rising DRY Yeast!

If you bake at home, *all* your yeast problems are at an end with this new Fleischmann’s Yeast. Unlike old-style perishable yeast, it doesn’t lose strength, needs no refrigeration! Keeps *full-strength, fast-acting* on your kitchen shelf. Buy a month’s supply—ask for Fleischmann’s Fast Rising DRY Yeast.

Piping Hot WIENER ROLLS

Makes 3 dozen rolls

Scald

- 1 1/2 cups milk
- 1/3 cup granulated sugar
- 3 teaspoons salt
- 1/2 cup shortening

Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm. Meanwhile measure into a large bowl

- 1 cup lukewarm water
 - 2 teaspoons granulated sugar
- and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of

- 2 envelopes Fleischmann’s Fast Rising Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture and

- 3 well-beaten eggs

Stir in

- 4 cups once-sifted bread flour
- and beat until smooth; work in

- 4 cups (about) once-sifted bread flour

Grease top of dough, cover and set in warm place, free from draught, and let rise until doubled in bulk.

Turn out dough on lightly-floured board and knead lightly until smooth. Divide into 2 equal portions; cut each portion into 18 equal-size pieces; knead each piece into a slim finger. Place, well apart for crusty buns—closer together for soft-sided buns, on greased cookie sheets. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in hot oven, 425°, about 15 minutes.



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Let's Ask Aunt Sal...

AS I remind you every so often newspaper columns have to be written quite a time ahead of date of publication. And so it is today as I sit down to tap off my chat to you fine readers. The New Year has just blown in. I have only got the Christmas trimmings down and the tree is still tilted in a lop-sided stance on the front porch. Yet as you read this the year has been with us long enough that you have even got accustomed to writing 1952 without erasing it. ●

In checking back over last year's accumulation of letters to this column, I believe one new note was most worthy of mention and that was the large number of communications that came in from foreign-born women. I just can't tell you how happy that made me. Yes, women who once made their homes in Holland, Denmark, France, Austria and Belgium all were prompted to write in and contribute fine ideas to us Canadian-born sisters. My only regret is that I cannot share the entire text of these letters with you. But I do send out a sincere thank you to them and I shall certainly quote from their letters from time to time in

1952. Several of their questions and replies I shall use in the space below.

Q.: (Repeat from December, 1951). I would like the recipe for some cookies that a Belgian lady used to make on the waffle griddle.—(Mrs. O. L., Wanham, Alta.)

A.: Several Belgian ladies have sent in their version of these. One writer wished to correspond with Mrs. L. personally so I shall arrange this gladly.

Belgian Cookies — (Mrs. G. M. Frys, Sask.)

1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 egg, 1 tsp. vanilla. Flour enough to make a batter that will form into balls. Note:



There were no further instructions regarding the baking of these but Mrs. M. explains that this requires a special griddle like the one she possesses that came originally from Belgium.

French Waffles — (Mrs. O. D., Waldeck, Sask.)

Contrary to their name Mrs. D. states that this recipe came originally from Norway but she thought it might be what Mrs. L. wanted. 3 eggs, 3 cups sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup cream, 3 tsps. baking powder. Enough flour to make the dough roll thin as for cookies. Cut a circle that will fit your waffle griddle. Do not have too hot a fire. Flavoring may be added if desired.

Q.: Do you know where I could buy a can opener that will open the cans on the side? I can much of my fruit in cans, but have no instrument that opens them so I can use them again.—(Mrs. O. W.)

A.: I wrote Mrs. W. suggesting name of hardware store that she could contact but she she sent me their reply in which they only quoted her a large expensive canning device, so she asked me to place this question in this column hoping for help from one of you readers.

Q.: How can I treat woolen underwear so it will be soft to

BUCK UP with NABOB!



the skin? — (Mrs. S. T., High River, Alta.)

A.: Adding glycerin to the last rinse water will give a softening touch to itchy wool. I sometimes use this when washing little sweaters and allow 2 tsps. to a basin of water. If you use a large amount of water, of course you would have to use more glycerin accordingly.

Q.: Is there any way to remove yellow stain left on my washing machine and mixer by the rubber cord? — (Mrs. J. B., Edmonton, Alta.)

A.: For all such stains on white enamelware I resort to the home remedy of combining hydrogen peroxide and cream of tartar into a paste. A neighbor told me lately that when she bought her new refrigerator the dealer gave her a white paste made up especially for removing stains from frig. I'd advise Mrs. B. to consult her hardware dealer about this.

Q.: Is there any way that can make potatoes edible that were left in the sun to dry and are green and have a bad taste.

A.: There has been a flood of questions of this style this fall and I've read up all I could on the subject but can find no help. The potatoes are just pronounced "non-edible".

Q.: Can you please give me a good recipe for sour dough pancakes that you mentioned back in the October issue? — (Mrs. C. B., Provo, Utah.)

A.: It isn't often that I get a letter from "across the line" and I felt very flattered to get this one. I'm leaving this reply blank this time, however, as I asked you readers to send me in your own pet recipes for sour dough pancakes. Will you?

Q.: Why is it that it is so difficult to obtain the right material for cross-stitch embroidery? Several of my friends and myself are so fond of this type of fancy work but cannot obtain the right material that she had brought from her native home of Holland 12 years ago.) — Mrs. C. P. W., Penhold, Alta.

A.: I have been enquiring around in various stores since writing you last, Mrs. W., and agree with you that the material shown does not rank very high in quality. Some years back I used to do a lot of cross-stitch and I bought curtain material for it... marquisette and such.

NOTE: — To save myself so much separate letter writing,

there are certain questions that I'd like you to refrain from. Many, many letters reached me that touched on matters that I feel are really outside of the scope of a home-making adviser like myself. I'll name them below and I think you'll see what I mean.

1. Questions on naming insects that have infested your homes or gardens... and how to get rid of them. (Send such questions to your Dept. of Agriculture at your respective capital city.)

2. Questions regarding the buying or selling of home-made articles such as crocheted or knitted articles.

3. Questions regarding obtaining employment for yourselves or children.

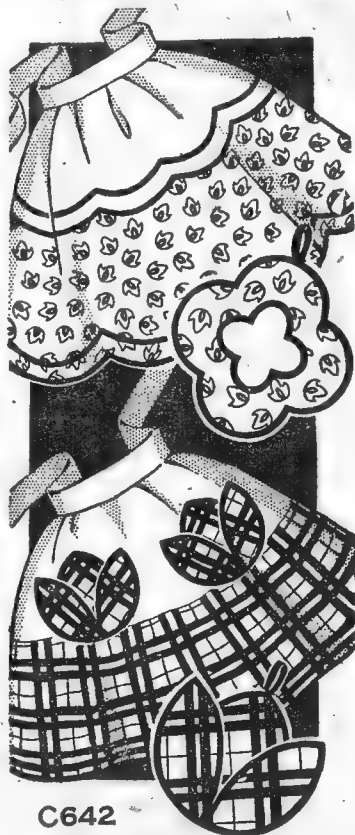
4. Questions that fall into the "heart balm" department (you'd be surprised and almost shocked if you knew how many letters have asked my opinion on whom, when and where you should wed!)

I think that about clears matters up... and we're still friends, aren't we?

All readers are invited to send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sal, in care of the Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta. If you wish a private reply, enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. There is no charge for this service.

□ □ □

What Bargains!



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And rest assured, Magic makes it light as chiffon! You're certain of your cake when you choose your own ingredients — then safeguard them with Magic Baking Powder. Put Magic on your grocery list today. It costs less than 1¢ per average baking, and makes such a difference!



MAGIC MOCHA CHIFFON CAKE


2¼ cups sifted cake flour
3 tsps. Magic Baking Powder
1 tsp. salt
1½ cups fine granulated sugar
½ cup salad oil
5 unbeaten egg yolks

¾ cup cold strong coffee
1 tsp. vanilla
3 ounces chilled semi-sweet chocolate, thinly shaved
½ tsp. cream of tartar
1 cup egg whites

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt and sugar into mixing bowl. Make a well in the centre of flour mixture and add salad oil, egg yolks, coffee and vanilla; mix these liquids a little with mixing spoon, then combine with flour mixture and beat until smooth. Add chocolate and beat to combine (a potato peeler shaves chocolate thinly). Sprinkle cream of tartar over the egg whites and beat until very, very stiff (much stiffer than for a meringue). Gradually fold

egg-yolk mixture into the egg-white mixture. Turn into ungreased 10" deep tube pan (top inside measure). Bake in rather slow oven, 325°, 1½ to 1¾ hours. Immediately cake is baked, invert pan and allow cake to hang, suspended, until cold. (To "hang" cake, rest tube of inverted pan on a funnel or rest rim of pan on 3 inverted small cups.) Remove cake carefully from pan and cover with a brown-sugar 7-minute frosting in which strong coffee is used in place of the usual water.

...slowed down by
BACKACHE?



TAKE
**Dr. CHASE'S
KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS**

AUNT SAL SUGGESTS--

The first month of this brand new year,
Has already sped away,
Let's join in talking of some hints,
To brighten up our day.

FOR several months now I have picked out one question sent in by some reader that I thought should prove interesting to many readers and make you wish to contribute your own advice on it. During December

I asked for an exchange of ideas for a young farm woman on ways in which she could economically furnish her living room. During January I asked for your pet recipes for sour dough pancakes. Would you believe it... to date NOT ONE SINGLE LETTER HAS REACHED ME ON EITHER TOPIC. Oh, I know most of you were up to your eyes in all the extra tasks surrounding Christmas and New Year's entertaining. So this month I haven't designated any particular question for your comments. But I'm still waiting to hear from you on the two above. The same little thank you gift of a snapshot of your friend, Aunt Sal, will go out to the writers of the first dozen letters that reach me.

A reader from Medora, Sask., sent in a very fine recipe that I liked so much and thought just a bit out of the ordinary. Even the name was far from usual and it was:

"Rickety Uncle" (no offence to your relatives, I'm sure).

Of course for more conservative folk it can be known by its proper name of Candy Cake.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups brown sugar. Boil on stove for 3 min. (no longer as it becomes hard). Remove from heat and add: 1 cup raisins, 1 cup walnuts, 1 tsp. vanilla, 2 cups oatmeal, 1 tsp. baking soda. This will be like crumbs. Press this flat into greased pan and bake 10 min. or until light brown in oven 400° F. Cut in squares while hot. (I see a note attached to this recipe... this is only called Rickety Uncle if the raisins and walnuts are not included.)

When I made this I served it with glasses of ice-cold milk. There was some left over and so I reheated it next day, and we had it for pudding with a daub of whipped cream a-top. I'm sure I must have mentioned my deep sieve that I use for reheating small quantities of food. The sieve fits into the top of the water kettle and I can't imagine keeping house without it. Baked potatoes, dried-up bread or buns all take their turn in being steamed up into very appetizing foods again. The other day unexpected company found me with only six rather dry date-filled cookies. Following a quick treatment in the sieve, they put on the airs of freshly baked ones... and tasted like it too.

Here is a recipe I've had on hand for months waiting to pop it into this space. A reader sent it to me saying it would meet with the approval of my small granddaughter. (It did and this Grammie liked it, too.) It didn't have any special name, but was described as "Thin Crisp Cookies"... —Mrs. T. H. F., Lethbridge, Alta.)

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter, 1 cup white sugar, juice and grated rind of one large orange, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour. Combine in order given. Make into small roll and chill until very firm. Slice thin and bake in oven 350° F. for 8 to 10 minutes. These must not bake brown.

Occasionally a male reader writes to this column! Not very often... just occasionally. This happened this past month and the writer stated he was not only a man but a bachelor... but he was interested in cooking and wanted a recipe for preparing rabbit. I have never prepared rabbit (I've read too many Brer Rabbit stories to enjoy eating a bunny), but my cook books tell me that it can be prepared in all the same ways that we prepare chicken... fried, boiled or roasted. And when canning it you follow same method and timing as for canning chicken.

Speaking of chicken, reminds me of the dressing I prepared for my New Year's turkey. It was just a bit different from any I'd tried to date... First chop up onions and celery and fry the two together in a skillet with butter until they are quite brown... then add them to the rest of the ingredients. And instead of adding a cup of raw, quick oats as I often do, I added a cup of cooked oatmeal porridge that happened to be left

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Everyone who finds the correct solution to this problem will receive a 26 piece set of silver plated flatware, consisting of 6 knives, 6 forks, 6 soup spoons, 6 tea spoons, 1 butter knife and 1 sugar spoon, at the exceptionally low price of \$9.95, plus transportation charges.

This silverware will be forwarded to your home address, C.O.D., and you pay for same on delivery. If this set does not meet with your entire approval, you may return it for refund. Refund will also be made of your transportation charges.

PROBLEM:

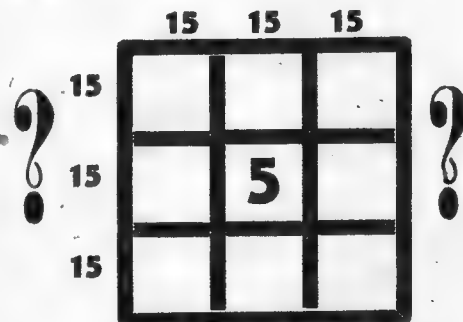
Place numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in the empty squares so that when added horizontally and vertically the total sum will be 15.

Send your solution immediately to this address:—QUINPOOL JEWELLERY, 178 Quinpool Road, Halifax, N. S.

Write your name and address here plainly,

Name: _____

Address: _____



Good sandwiches

SANDWICHES are always popular, and here are some excellent recipes to add to your collection. They will fit into almost any plans where sandwiches are to be included, particularly in school lunches.

Use your choice of breads — enriched white, rye, whole wheat, homemade or any type you like best. A variation is always a good idea; and have you ever made sandwiches with the top slice of one kind, the bottom of another? Try it some time — it makes a delicious change.

Salmon Salad Sandwich Filling

- 1½ cups flaked salmon (1 lb. can)
- ¼ cup chopped celery
- 1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
- 2 tablespoons salad dressing

Combine all ingredients and mix well. Makes 1½ cups filling. Enough for 6 sandwiches.

Ground Ham Spread

- 2 cups ground ham
- 2 tablespoons chopped pickle
- ¼ cup chopped celery
- ¼ cup salad dressing

Combine all ingredients and mix well. Makes 2 cups filling. Enough for 6 sandwiches.

Egg Salad Filling

- 2 teaspoons prepared mustard
- ½ teaspoon paprika
- 2 tablespoons mayonnaise
- 4 hard cooked eggs, diced
- 2 tablespoons chopped celery
- 2 tablespoons chopped olives
- 1 tablespoon chopped sweet pickle
- 1 tablespoon chopped pimiento (optional)

Add mustard and paprika to mayonnaise. Combine all other ingredients and fold in mayonnaise. Makes 1½ cups filling. Enough for 6 sandwiches.

Pineapple Cream Cheese Spread

- 1/3 ounce package cream cheese
- ½ cup crushed pineapple, well-drained (1 9-oz. can)

Stir cheese to soften. Add pineapple and mix well. Makes ¾ cup filling, or enough for 4 sandwiches.

These are some combinations which make excellent fillings. The proportions aren't given because the amounts may be varied to suit one's taste.

Meat and Fish

Deviled ham, sliced cucumber, onion, salad dressing.

Sliced lamb, beef, veal, or meat loaf, onion, lettuce.

Sliced meat balls (left-over), tomato, watercress.

Cold pork, chopped sweet pickle, lettuce.

Sliced ham loaf, chow chow, salad greens.

Sliced cooked frankfurters, lettuce, horseradish, mayonnaise.

over from breakfast. I didn't confide in anyone else what I had done, but when I saw that they seemed to enjoy it I felt that I had rather "put something over on 'hem'" and made the consuming of porridge a painless operation.

Bye bye for new ... and every good wish.

Aunt Sal.



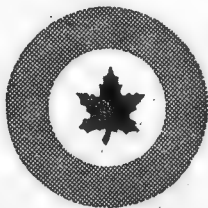
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CANADA

Snowy-White...Sudsing Action!

Special treats for shrove time— pancakes by the dozen

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

SPECIAL days, even if they have not much significance, should be observed for the benefit of the children. It might not signify much to the children at the time: but in later years, it provides one more page in the book of memories.

Shrove Tuesday falls in the category of days without much significance; but the making of pancakes on that day sets it apart in the minds of children, and makes of it a happy day, a day to be remembered.

Shrove Tuesday, or pancake day, falls on the day before Ash Wednesday, or the day before the beginning of Lent. This year, Shrove Tuesday will be observed on February 26th.

At one time, Shrove Tuesday was a day of considerable festivity, the last day of feasting before the forty days of fasting. From the common practice of eating pancakes on this day, it came to be known as Pancake Day.

Perhaps this year you will want to make pancakes from your favorite recipe for breakfast, and try a new recipe for supper, not overlooking the recipes of New Canadians. Whatever recipe you choose, remember that a heavy cast iron or aluminum pan is best for pancakes, and that the pan should be greased very lightly, a piece of fat pork in muslin is best for this. The pan should be piping hot, just beginning to smoke, and the batter should be poured from a pitcher.

Basic Recipe for Pancakes

4 cups flour, 3 tps. baking powder, $\frac{3}{4}$ tsp. salt, 1 tbsp. sugar, 2 eggs, 2 tps. melted fat, about 2 cups milk, or enough for soft batter. Combine all dry ingredients, beat eggs, milk and melted fat together, and sifted dry ingredients and beat well. Pour in cakes on a hot greased griddle. Turn when golden brown. If you use sour milk, omit the baking powder and add $1\frac{1}{2}$ tps. of soda. With sour milk, eggs may be omitted though eggs improves them.

Rice Pancakes

1 cup cold boiled rice, 2 eggs beaten, 2 tps. sweet milk, 1 tbsp. sugar, 2 tps. flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt, 1 tsp. baking powder, dash nutmeg. Mix together eggs, milk and rice. Add dry ingredients sifted together, beat well and fry to golden brown. Serve hot with syrup.

Potato Pancakes

2 cups grated raw potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet milk, 2 eggs, 1 tsp. salt, 3 tps. baking powder, 4 tps. melted fat.

Use coarse grater for potatoes, and put pulp and liquid in bowl. Add beaten eggs and milk, then sifted dry ingredients and fat. Batter should be a little thicker than ordinary pancake batter. Mix well and drop by tps. on hot griddle. Cook

golden brown on both sides and serve with bacon or pork sausage.

Cracker Pancakes

4 crackers crushed, 2 cups sour milk, 1 tsp. soda, 1 or 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt, 1 tsp. melted fat, flour.

Put cracker crumbs and milk in mixing bowl and let stand a few minutes. Then add soda, eggs, salt, flour to make a thin batter and fat. Fry to golden brown.

Bread Crumb Pancakes

2 cups stale bread crumbs, preferably brown, 1 cup hot water, 2 tps. sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups buttermilk or thick sour milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt, 1 or 2 eggs, 1 tsp. melted fat, $\frac{3}{4}$ tsp. soda in a tbsp. hot water.

Pour water over crumbs, beat till smooth and add sugar, salt, eggs and fat. Beat well and when ready to fry add soda.

Scotch Pancakes or Scones

2 cups flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. soda, 1 tsp. cream of tartar, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt, scant $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 egg well beaten, 1 tsp. butter, sweet milk.

Mix butter and sugar, beat in egg and dry ingredients sifted together, add milk to make stiffer than ordinary pancakes. Let stand 15 minutes, preferably in a cold place. Place dough on a hot skillet from a dessert spoon, turn and fry to golden brown. Serve hot or cold with Syrup. It has been said that you must be Scotch to make good Scotch scones or pancakes. I doubt if the secret is not in the pan, rather than in the nationality. You must have a heavy pan to make these scones just right. If buttermilk or sour milk is used, omit cream of tartar and add 1 tsp. soda.

Buckwheat Pancakes

1 cup buckwheat flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour, 2 cups sour milk, 1 tsp. salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. soda in tbsp. hot water.

Mix all except soda, beat well and turn into pitcher. When ready to fry, add soda.

Sausage Pancakes

2 cups flour, 2 tps. baking powder, 2 tps. sugar, 1 tsp. salt, 1 egg (beaten), $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk, 2 tps. sausage dripping, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup finely crumbled cooked sausage.

Sift dry ingredients, beat egg and add with milk, melted dripping. Beat well, add sausage, beat and fry by tps. on hot slightly greased pan. Turn when bubbles break. Serve hot with syrup.

Swedish Pancakes

2 eggs, 1 qt. whole milk, 4 tps. melted butter, 3 cups flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt.

Beat eggs, add 2 cups milk and sifted flour and mix well. Add butter and remainder of milk and let stand 1 hour. Beat well and fry on hot griddle into very thin cakes.



Take a HOT MUSTARD BATH

Dissolve 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls of mustard in a little cold water and pour it into your hot bath. After the bath... a brisk rub-down... then off to bed for a good night's sleep.



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Country Diary

MUCH poetry and prose has been written throughout the years about snow. This diary has added its few words from time to time, and here in February it is still doing so. The winter snow is still here and may stay for some time. Heavy snowfall rejoices the heart of the farmer — and the winter sports enthusiasts. According to agronomists' statistics the average good snowfall on an acre of land weighs from one to two thousand tons, and this I can well believe when wielding my shovel. One might suppose this tremendous weight would crush and destroy all life under it — the countless numbers of field-mice, voles, gophers, badgers and all the other small fry. But it does not for these wild creatures, for reasons of their own, rejoice with the farmer; the snow is protection from ruthless enemies for long blessed months on end. There is air to breathe under the snow, for the busy world of miniature life burrowed and built its halls, rooms and corridors among the tall weed skeletons, under thick tangles of twigs, dead branches and roots before the snow came. Hibernators, great and small, have the instinct for preparedness. I have heard instinct described as "knowledge you don't have to learn, but are born with," and this surely applies, more than to any other form of life to all furred and feathered wild things. Each bird and animal is an architect, and knows how to build the particular type of home necessary for his family. It is a cosy thought that all the different children of Nature have their own homes where they can come when weary, like the rest of us, to rest, eat, and take comfort in companionship — the coyote in his den, moles, voles and gophers in their holes, mice and rabbits in strawstacks and under twigs and brush.

It is impossible to describe the wondrous beauty of a single snow crystal. Some time, take a magnifying glass, a reading glass will do, and study the flakes caught on your dark coat sleeve. I am no crystallographer to explain the details or the reasons for their six-sided formation, or the fairy tracery that gives to these flowers of the winter air their filmy, gauzy beauty. One look is more than all words can tell. And like all

Dog Days

In Blytheville, Ark., the city council decided to crack down on unlicensed dogs, hired a dogcatcher, who could not work until a pound was built, erected a portable pound without having a location for it, no sooner parked the pound behind the City Hall than the dogcatcher quit, hired a new dogcatcher who snagged five dogs which could not be tagged because the city clerk ran out of licenses.

the most beautiful things they are transient and evanescent, as soon as they touch earth they begin to die.

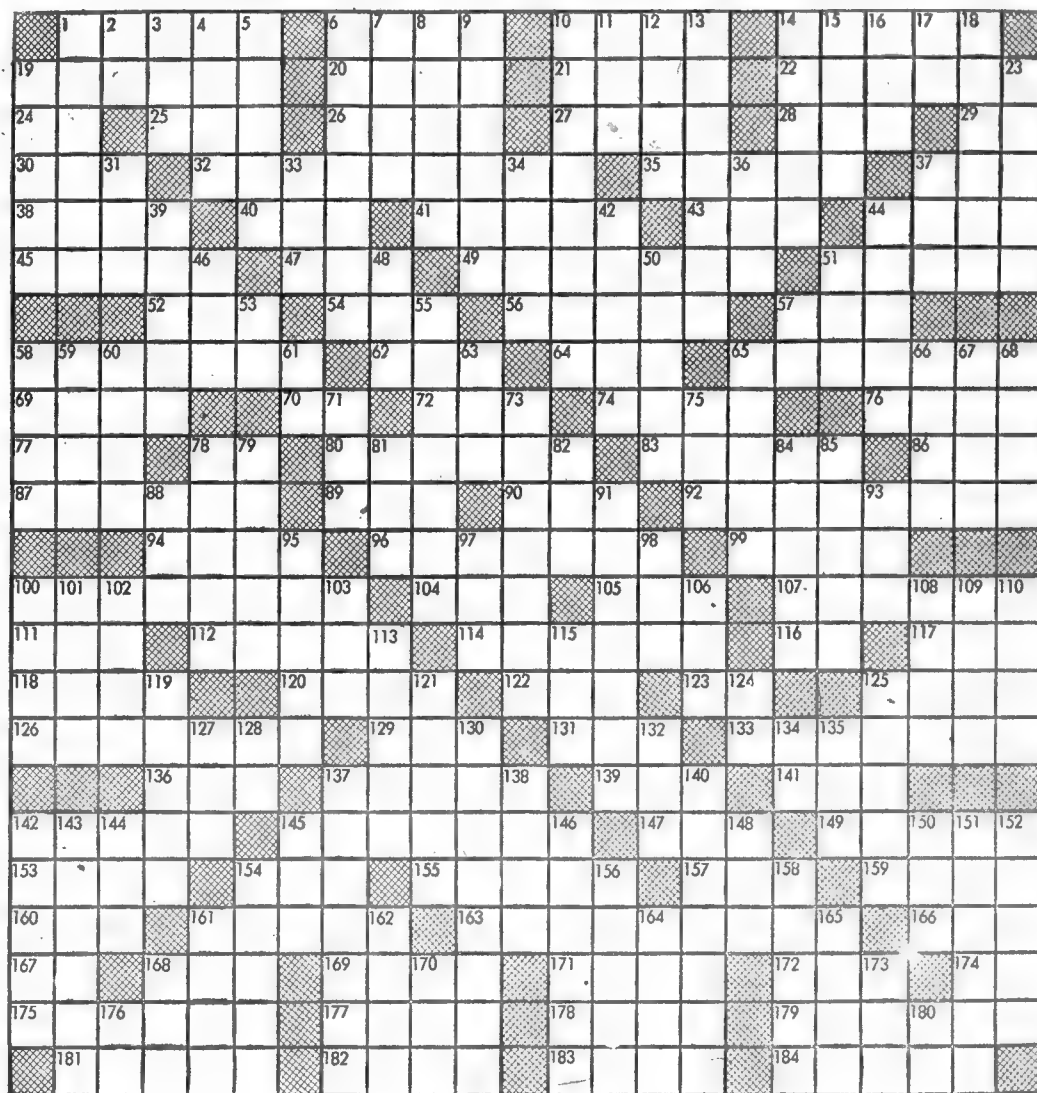
There is joy on the coldest day in watching the flash of wings, as the little brown birds share the suet and crumbs and rolled oats we put out to give

courage to tiny hearts and strength and sustenance to feathered bodies in times of bitter need.

At times winter has seemed horribly permanent, but we are wearing it down and begin to have hopes of spring — the light lengthens noticeably, and takes

on a clear golden look. In the middle of February comes Valentine's Day, sentimental, pretty, light-hearted, a day for youth. Edging into the middle and even later years one cannot help the feeling of rejuvenation that comes with Spring and valentines.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

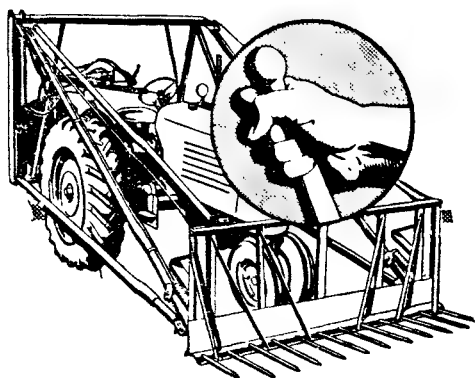
- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 Unreasonable acquisitive desire | 65 Inventor's protection (pl.) | 131 Philippines negro |
| 6 The linden | 69 To labor | 133 Suffused with color |
| 10 Lake in Africa | 70 Faroe Islands wind-storm | 136 Cravat |
| 14 Robber | 72 To assist | 137 Stuffs |
| 19 Elementary text book | 74 Swordsman's dummy stake (pl.) | 139 Signal of distress |
| 20 Wild burial of India | 76 Thailand | 141 Make mistake |
| 21 Hindu queen | 77 Norse goddess of healing | 142 Army officer |
| 22 ----- and Gretel | 78 Continent (abbr.) | 145 Slew the Minotaur |
| 24 Form of 'to be' | 80 Prodigal | 147 As it stands (mus.) |
| 25 Silk worm | 83 Distributed, as cards | 149 Slips' side-ways |
| 26 Fastened | 86 Prefix before | 153 Algerian seaport |
| 27 Emmets | 87 Showers snow and rain | 154 Cry of sheep |
| 28 Sea bird | 89 Holland commune | 155 To build |
| 29 Word of negation | 90 Suitable | 157 Feminine name |
| 30 Jewel | 92 Estrange | 159 Cookie |
| 32 A recent time | 94 Top of head | 160 Equip with weapons |
| 35 Bitterly pungent to taste | 96 Kind of rail-road car | 161 Camel-like ruminant |
| 37 Frozen water | 99 Small particle | 163 Homage paid to one held in high esteem |
| 38 At any time | 100 instructors | 166 Number |
| 40 The jurisdiction of a bishop | 104 Nahoor sheep | 167 Preposition |
| 41 Island in Cyclades group | 105 Prefix: signifying newest | 168 Exclamation of disgust |
| 43 Ever (poet.) | 107 Idea | 169 To become insipid |
| 44 God of war | 111 Vast age | 171 To lease |
| 45 Satisfies | 112 Lets fall | 172 Measure of length |
| 47 To wall | 114 Exert to the utmost | 174 Earth goddess |
| 49 Vehement ill-will (pl.) | 116 Symbol for tin | 175 Colony of bees (pl.) |
| 51 Kind of nail (pl.) | 117 Fish eggs | 177 Wife of Gerald |
| 52 Pastry | 118 Girl's name | 178 Heraldry: grafted |
| 54 Place | 120 European food | 179 Ornamented a book cover |
| 56 European finch | 122 Transgression | 181 To slope |
| 57 Hawaiian | 123 Symbol for gold | 182 Immerses |
| 58 States positively | 125 To nap | 183 To rouse |
| 62 ----- cent | 126 Let go | 184 Wrath |
| 64 The pigeon pea | 129 Native metal | |

VERTICAL

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Swiss city | 46 Title of respect | 110 Require |
| 2 Sun god | 48 Intense desire | 113 Breathe loudly asleep |
| 3 Holland commune | 50 Lubricated | 115 Narrow inlet |
| 4 Weird | 51 Kind of fly | 119 Surgical thread |
| 5 Rids of moisture | 53 French for 'and' | 121 To rub out |
| 6 Shreds | 55 Prickly herbs | 123 Pronoun |
| 7 American Indian | 57 New Zealand native fort | 125 Daggers |
| 8 Inactive | 58 The sweetsop | 127 Atmosphere |
| 9 Run, as in a stocking | 59 Earth | 128 A direction |
| 10 Sketched with certain drawing articles | 60 Male forebear | 130 Gems |
| 11 A Chinese dynasty | 61 Therefore | 132 Hawaiian hawk (pl.) |
| 12 Tapir of Brazil | 63 Humor | 134 Symbol for tellurium |
| 13 To detect | 65 Sacred song | 135 Land measure (pl.) |
| 14 Pronoun | 66 East Indian palm | 137 Bit and chewed with force |
| 15 Solid | 67 Sharp to taste | 138 Brought legal action against |
| 16 Hotel | 68 Widgeon | 140 Speech defect |
| 17 Plural ending | 71 Female sheep | 142 Protective ditches |
| 18 Parried arguments by shifting ground | 73 Conquers | 143 Shafts |
| 19 Rants | 75 Meadow | 144 Preserve |
| 23 Unstratified deposit of loam | 76 Remain erect | 145 Chinese pagoda |
| 31 Encountered | 79 Kind of flower | 146 Tailless |
| 33 Dry | 81 Paid notices | 148 Blackbird |
| 34 Genus of fresh-water ducks | 82 To tear | 150 Wife of Athamas |
| 36 Thing in law | 84 Animal (pl.) | 151 Peril |
| 37 Man's name | 85 Range of Rocky mountains | 152 Velocity |
| 39 To thrust back | 88 Slender | 154 Hallowed |
| 42 Small detached piece | 91 Occupants | 156 River of England |
| 44 Sign of the Zodiac | 93 Seine | 158 Main blood stream |
| | 95 Eat away | 161 To delineate |
| | 97 Abstract being | 162 Dog-headed ape |
| | 98 Brazilian coin | 164 Against |
| | 100 A rent | 165 Middy |
| | 101 To wonder | 168 Monk's title |
| | 102 Dye shrub | 170 Part of mouth |
| | 103 Mineral spring | 173 Canine |
| | 106 Tierra del Fuego | 176 Indian mulberry |
| | 108 To press | 180 French article |
| | 109 Mud | |

(Solution next month)

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pointing a moral and adorning a tale

Chris Jensen used to tell a story about a coyote hunter who owned three hunting dogs which he named Lawyer, Doctor and Farmer. Asked how he came to name the dogs in that fashion, the hunter replied: "Lawyer catches the coyote and Doctor kills him. As for Farmer, he just sits around on his rear end and howls".

That story is related here not to belittle farmers, but to point a moral. In this modern and complex world the individual is helpless, and about all he can do is sit on his rear end and howl.

During the past few years the federal government has conducted investigations under the Combines Act. These have shown how big business is striving towards monopoly practices and prices.

The Eddy Companies crowded out competition in match-making by ruthless methods so as to control the Canadian market completely. They paid a fine of \$85,000.

The bread bakers had a neat combine, with price-fixing as the objective. They were fined \$30,000.

The glass manufacturers, makers of optical goods, and dental supply people all had neat arrangements to prevent competition, which is supposed to be the lifeblood of free enterprise. In every case the public was forced to pay extravagant prices.

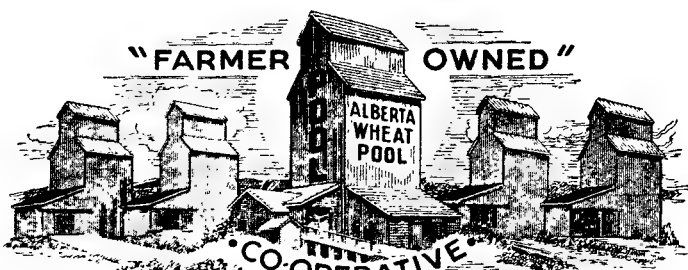
All this goes to show the menace of monopoly to the mass of the people. It has been extremely difficult in the past to get enough evidence to insure convictions. It will be harder in future.

What has this got to do with the Alberta Wheat Pool? -Only this: Alberta Pool Elevators is farmer-owned and co-operatively operated. It does business in a field which otherwise would be a likely spot for a monopoly. But, with Pool Elevators in business, such can never be.

The surest means of preventing monopoly is to maintain in the field an efficiently-run co-operative.

With their own efficient co-operatives farm people can participate in the business world with assurance, pride, and dignity.

Alberta Pool Elevators is owned by farmers and its operations are directed by farmers. It has proven to be efficient and has a splendid business record.



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The FARM AND RANCH pays \$1 for interesting items like these.

One morning on entering the chicken house I saw a young pullet standing still by the feed trough which had a wire screening over it. On investigation I found that she was hung up by the tongue. A piece of wire screening was wrapped twice tight around her tongue. I had to get the pliers to cut the wire in order to let her loose.

Elizabeth Agar
Gilbert Plains, Man.

One night my grandmother was making French fried potatoes for supper. I went to pick one up and got a shock. When my sister tried she got a shock too. So we told our grandmother who did not believe it until she too got a shock. It must have been electricity, as it was raining and lightning outside.

Norma Sveum
Dollard, Sask.

Looking out of my window I saw a robin and one of our hens fighting. The robin would fly at the hen and pick her. The hen would run away but not letting loose of what they were fighting over. Finally I went out to investigate. The hen had a baby robin and the robin was trying to get it back. I took the baby robin and put it back in the nest. The mother looked pleased because I brought back her baby.

Addie Gainer.
Robinhood, Sask.

One morning when we were milking we heard a commotion outside the barn. When I went to see what was the matter we saw the chickens running and there standing looking at us was a coyote with a mouth full of feathers. After we scared him away we found a hen that had the feathers pulled out of her back and you could see raw meat. We had to kill the hen to put her out of her misery.

Mary Dootson.
Irma, Alberta.

When my two sisters and I were coming home from school we found a strange bird which we had never seen before. At first we thought it was a wild goose but it had a long slim beak so we knew it wasn't. It's neck was real long and it had red eyes. His back is all black from the top of its head to its tail and underneath he is pure white. He had webbed feet so we knew he was a water bird. I tried to pick him up but he pecked my hand so I put on a pair of my sister's mitts besides my own, then picked it up and carried it home. We could see

No more stories about cats, dogs, ducks or gophers!

Fully three-quarters of the "I Saw . . ." stories we have been getting lately have been about cats, dogs and ducks. We don't like to disappoint young readers, but if they hope to win prizes in this section they must choose other subjects for observation.

—The Editor.

where it had flopped in the snow for about half a mile.

When we got home we asked mum and dad if they knew what it was but they didn't. We still don't know for sure but we think its a wild swan that had gotten too tired to fly any further.

We still have it in the granary and hope it will live.

Susie Armour.
Fern Creek, Alberta.

One time our mother was sick in the hospital and it was my sister's birthday, so I was going to surprise her and make ice cream, if Daddy got enough milk, but sure enough Daddy came from the barn with no milk. That made me pretty mad because Louise had no ice cream or cake for her birthday. I decided to see where the milk went, so I kept watch all day. I found that it was our little pigs sucking the cow. That night we locked the pigs up. The next day I made the ice cream for my sister.

Norma Waltemath.
Westlock, Alta.

On Oct. 27, in the early morning, my two brothers went to feed our cows. One cow named Sadie was on her back over the stanchion and she was almost dead. Daddy hurried out to the barn and he had to cut the rope. One cow that had horns had gotten loose and stuck her horns into Sadie and almost dug them through her sides.

Miss Madeline Rash.
Mullinger, Sask.

One day at my neighbor's farm, a coyote came near the chicken house and stole a hen. Then he ran away. My neighbor got the gun and ran after the coyote for about half a mile. Then he shot at the coyote, but shot the hen instead, and ate it for dinner that day.

Norman Bryan.
Innisfail, Alberta.

One day this fall, when I was topping beets, the funniest thing happened, I picked up a big beet, about 8 lbs. in weight, started topping off the green part of it. When working on the last stroke, I saw a small hole, and out came mamma mouse, the 7 young ones, and at last papa mouse came out, too. They had had their home in this beet for awhile, but no longer as this sugar beet went off to market.

Helen Hiebert.

279 Harvard Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.

When out hunting, I saw several magpies around a snowy owl in a tree. I shot one of the magpies and, while it was falling, the snowy owl swooped down, grabbed the magpie before it hit the ground and flew off before my bewildered eyes.

Alan Hill.

Brainard, Alta.

Last Sunday, my brothers and I saw two deer in our pasture. They jumped the fence and started running toward the trees. They were the most beautiful things I have ever seen. Then we saw three Indian men running after the deer. They all had guns. They could almost run as fast as the deer. I guess they didn't dare shoot because our horses were so close. I don't think they got them. I hope they didn't.

Donna Johnston.

Ponoka, Alta.

Every year my uncle buys a block of salt for the cows and horses and when winter came the snow covered the block of salt. In the spring, when I went to my Uncle's place, I saw a hole about a foot deep dug in the barnyard and the cows were licking the earth because the snow had melted the salt and it had sunk into the earth.

Bernard Koski.

Sinnett, Sask.

Last year, when Dad was spraying the field he spilled a barrel of 2,4-D, a liquid used in killing weeds. It was poured near the trees. This year the trees were orange from the trunk to the top. In places it was like the color of an orange. I took some bark in the house, but it started to fade.

Leonard Forbes.

Box 114, Hythe, Alta.

One day Dad was going to water our horse who had just had a colt about a week before. Dad took her out of the barn and left the colt inside. He didn't get very far before she started jumping and trying to get away. Finally, he had to give up and he let her go. She looked everywhere but she couldn't find the colt. Then she spotted my brother's car. The windows were open, so she poked her head in to see if the colt was in there, but he wasn't.

Margaret Dzuris.

Leaman, Alta.

We had a little lamb that was fed by a nipple and bottle. I started to feed it when it swallowed the nipple. I thought that it was going to die, so I went crying into the house to tell Mom about it. She said it wasn't going to die, so I felt better. After that it swallowed about eight nipples.

Joan Hald.

Chip Lake, Alberta.

My brother was left one night with two cows to milk. After he had milked the first one, he decided to let the little lamb that we were feeding on a bottle finish the last cow. He got it to suck all right, but the next time they milked he wanted to help again.

Lynn Fisher.

Hill Spring, Alta.

Last winter, when it was cold, I couldn't find anything to do, so I thought I'd try and tame some chickadees. I got some meat and put it in my hand; sat outside for a while; pretty soon a chickadee came along and then another. They got pretty tame and one got tame enough so I could touch it when it was eating.

Norman Isaac.

Frenchman's Butte, Sask.



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OF CANADA**

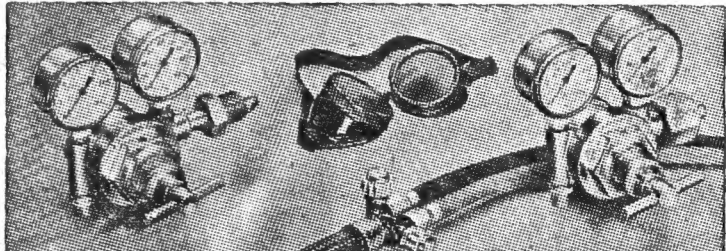
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HERE'S
WHERE
TO

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VALUES YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS!

BRAND NEW WELDING OUTFITS!

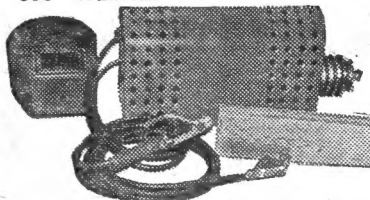


SAVE OVER \$40.00 — Exactly as illustrated. Set includes welding torch, 5 tips, 2 regulator gauges, and 2 lengths of hose 12½' each. \$140.00 Value.
Limited Quantity. **\$98.50**
Sale Price
New cutting torch for above outfit—Extra **\$36.50**
Extra lengths of welding hose, 2-12½' lengths. **\$11.90**
Sale price. Per set

It's UNIVERSAL'S NEW MODEL "300" WELDER

A portable engine-driven welder for work anywhere—on the field or in the shop. Neatly compact and light weight. Rated a 300 amp. welder with 400 amp. maximum overload. Welds all metals. Will handle all welding from 1/16 to ¾". Has self cooling, long-life generator. Factory sealed ball bearings in drive shaft. Dial-type amperage control. 3-"V" Type pulley (can operate off flat pulley on tractor). It's factory guaranteed.

Fully complete with accessories. f.o.b. Calgary Includes mask, holder, ground clamp, pulley, cable, 10 lbs. assorted welding rods and free welding guide.



\$149.00

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Hydraulic Tire Spreader, manufactured by Bishman. Powerful, smooth action, foot operated. For skiving and repairing. Portable or stationary. Saves Man Power—Speeds up work! List price, \$38.60. ½ Price **\$19.30**

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Oil Type: set of two. Burns Kerosene 13 to 16 hours, in all kinds of weather. Fits in steel case when not in use. Underwriter approved set of 2 for only **\$5.29**

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Small Electric Motors — 6 volts. Brand new. For car heaters, fans, etc. Each **\$4.95**
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Special purchase SKIS—a once-in-a-lifetime offer of skis by famous makers — Chalet — Peterboro — made possible through purchase of a DISTRIBUTOR'S entire stock. Priced Below Wholesale. BUY NOW!

LADIES' AND MEN'S SETS

No. 2037—Peterboro Maple or Mahogany Skis Dome-type style, 6¾" or 7" lengths. Reg. \$9.95. Special **\$5.50**

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Field Telephone Systems

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Gives clear transmission over 17 miles with two wires. 10 miles with single wire. Any connected wire, even barbed wire will serve. Hundreds of uses. Strongly and expertly built. Send cash with order, or minimum of \$3.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance.

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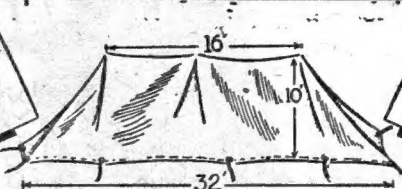
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17x20x10, wt. 31 lbs. **\$3.95**
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12"x46"x6". **\$6.95**
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• Ideal for pick-up trucks and service vehicles. Fits neatly across inside of truck or can be mounted.

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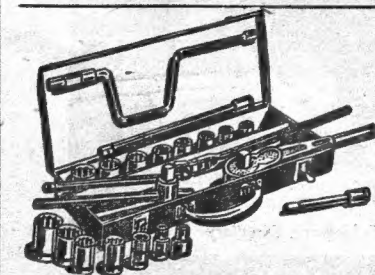
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ARMY DUCK
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Combination ¾" and ½" Drive Socket Sets. Tools made of highest quality alloy steel — triple chromium plated. The finest in appearance, strength and toughness. Husky Brand. 15-piece. ¾" Square Drive Set. 7 Sockets, ¾", 7/16", ½", 9/16", ¾", 11/16", ¾"; Universal Joint, 3" extension, 6" extension, 11" extension; Speed handle, reversible ratchet, sliding handle and metal carrying case. 14 piece, ½" square Drive Set — 11 sockets, ½" flex handle, cross bar and metal box.



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Get A
SAFGARD
Home Milk and Cream
PASTEURIZER

Protect your family from Undulant Fever and other milk-borne diseases.

Pasteurization is the Only Sure Way to Make Milk Safe.

The SAFGARD Home Pasteurizer is of Aluminum and Stainless Steel construction... will pasteurize from 2 quarts to 2 gallons.

SAFGARD HAS THESE FEATURES:—

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Your Wetmore Mill is quickly and simply adjusted to perform ANY feed chopping and grinding job. It fairly "eats up" either threshed grain or bundles... wet, green or bundles... wet, green or dry bundled. Chops coarse or grinds hay and roughage... loose or to any fineness desired. Fill silos, too!



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the all-purpose mill with 19-year reputation for superior performance.

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R.O.P. Sired:—
New Hampshires, White Leghorns,
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HATCHERY APPROVED:—
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TURKEY POULTS

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AVERAGE CHICKS MAY GET YOU BY, but chicks with genuine breeding back of them will return you that extra profit. Why are so many large U.S.A. Poultry Farms under the R.O.P. policy? The answer is they know the value of pedigreed breeding. We are sold on it, too. We purchased 4,040 R.O.P. pedigreed cockerels, to head our 1952 matings, and we know that these cockerels will increase the egg-laying ability of our 1952 pullets. We have special breeds for layers, broilers or roasters. Non-sexed pullets or cockerels. Turkey poult, older pullets, started chicks.

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Canadian R.O.P. Sired White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, New Hampshires, White Rocks, Light Sussex, Leghorn-Hampshire Cross, Leghorn-White Rock Cross, Hampshire-Sussex Cross and Hampshire-Barred Rock Cross.

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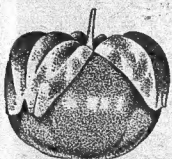
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An entirely new type of the popular Ground Cherry, but a jumbo in size; richer and sweeter. Grows from seed the first year and produces an abundance of golden yellow fruits up to 2 3/4 inches in diameter like medium tomatoes in papery husks. Take little garden space. Make delicious pies, preserves and marmalades. Quick, early, thrives everywhere. Be sure to enjoy this valuable new fruit in your garden this season. Pkt. 25¢ postpaid.

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Kromhoff Turkey Poults

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NEW SPARROW TRAP



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Now you
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your premises of disease-carrying Sparrows, with guaranteed "elevator-type" trap. Factory built, humane, fool-proof. Nothing like it. Low price. MONEY-BACK TRIAL offer and free literature. Write today!

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GEESE Top Quality Stock From "The Goose People" EGGS - GOSLINGS - GESE - BOOKLETS Write— ASPLEY GOOSE FARM, COMOX, B.C.

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capacity 2000 GPH, 360 GPH 75

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1. Caterpillar Diesel D2-40 Tractor

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6. Hystawar pillar

This machine and priced for

7. Tov Plc

One of the offering bottom

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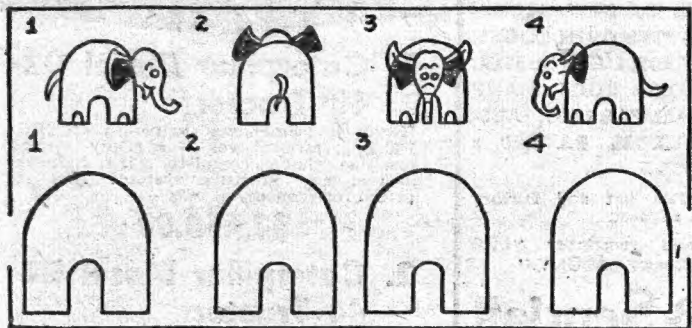
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BUNLAND

THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

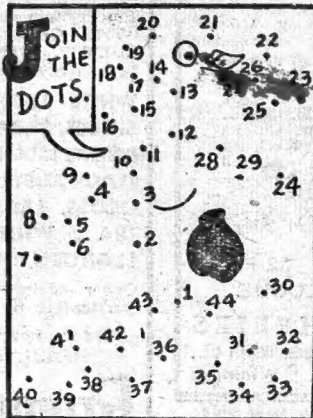
BY
A.W. NUGENT
THE WORLD'S
LEADING
PUZZLEMAKER

LITTLE ARTISTS: DRAW ENLARGED SKETCHES OF THIS ELEPHANT, IN FOUR DIFFERENT POSITIONS, BY SIMPLY ADDING A FEW LINES TO THE FOUR LIKE SHAPES PICTURED BELOW.

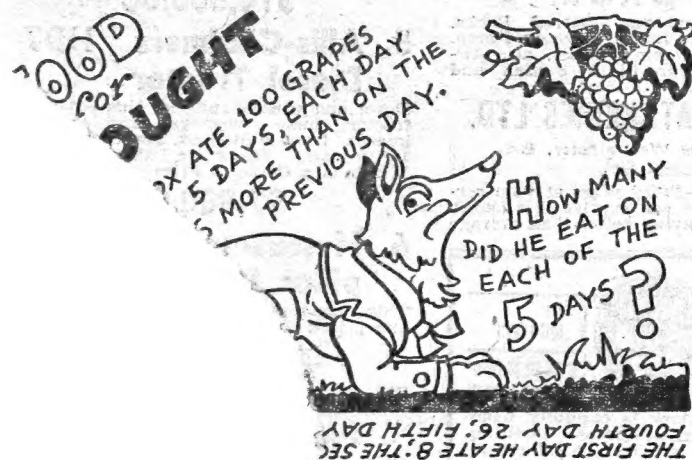


START FROM CERTAIN LETTERS AND MOVE TO THE NEXT LETTER, IN ANY DIRECTION, TO SEE IF YOU CAN SPELL AT LEAST 15 WORDS THAT RHYME WITH "SLATE."

G	R	S	R	E
C	E	I	L	W
R	A	T	A	M
B	D	H	S	F



HERE WE ARE PLAYING HIDE AND SEEK WHERE FOUR OF OUR ELUSIVE FOREST FRIENDS HAVE CONCEALED THEMSELVES. YOU'LL HAVE TO DO YOUR OWN HUNTING-
BECAUSE YOU'RE IT!



P RINT SEVEN WORDS INTO THE BOXES, READING ACROSS, USING THE LETTERS EX IN THE POSITIONS SHOWN.

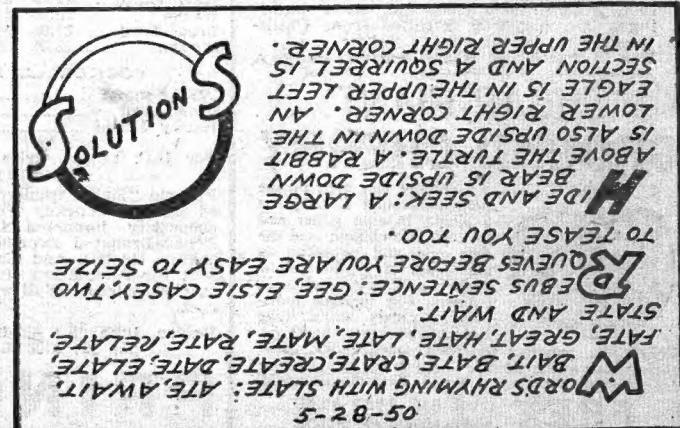
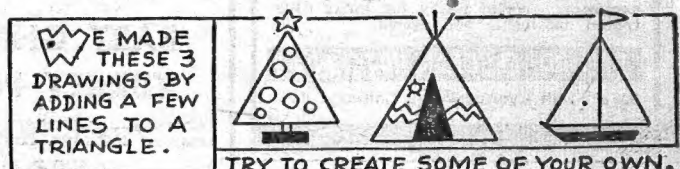
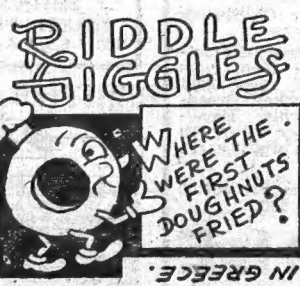
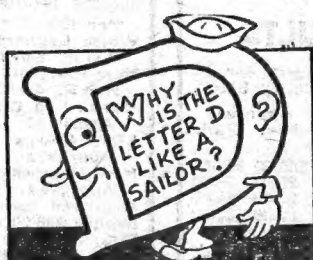
THE DEFINITIONS ARE:
1, ACCURATE;
2, ANNOYANCE;
3, CAPABLE OF BEING BENT;
4, ADDING;
5, EXCUSES;
6, SUDDEN STROKE;
7, THE POPE.

1	E	X				
2		E	X			
3			E	X		
4				E	X	
5					E	X
6						E
7						

1, EXPLICIT; 2, VEXATION; 3, FLEXIBLE; 4, ANNEXING; 5, PRETEXTS; 6, APOPLEXY; 7, PONTIFEX.



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"CUT FUEL BILL IN HALF"

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ON 20 GALLONS
OF GAS"

"I LIKE THAT VELVET RIDE SEAT"

"MOST ECONOMICAL TRACTOR I EVER OWNED"

"BEST
HYDRAULIC SYSTEM
I EVER SAW"

"WE DID 55 ACRES ON
12 GALLONS OF DIESEL
FUEL"

"PLENTY OF
POWER FOR
MY HILL LAND"

"PLENTY OF POWER
ON THE BELT
TOO"

MORE FOR YOUR MONEY! In a nutshell, that's what farmers' comments add up to, when they start talking Massey-Harris tractors. You hear the same story whether you listen to a man who drives the big brute-strong M-H "55", or one who drives the handy little M-H "Pony", or any of the sizes in between. A surprising amount of power. Low fuel consumption. Easy starting. Easy steering. Comfortable riding. Best hydraulic system they ever saw. MORE FOR YOUR MONEY! Gasoline or diesel.

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OFFERS MOST

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A CANADIAN COMPANY WITH  A WORLD-WIDE ORGANIZATION

MAIL COUPON FOR FULL INFORMATION

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Without putting me under obligation, please send complete information about the Massey-Harris machines I have marked with an "X" below:

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|--------------------------------------|---|
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Combines | <input type="checkbox"/> Wide Level Disc Harrow |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seed Drills | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultivators |

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